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Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

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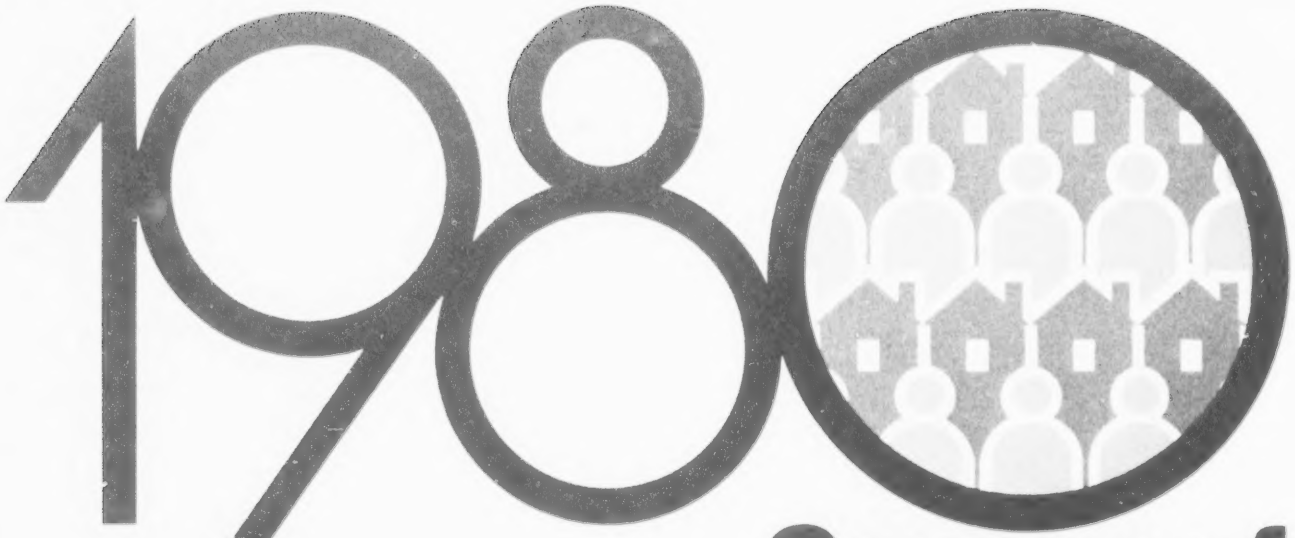

Census of Population and Housing

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1980

Census of Population and Housing

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

MARYLAND

PHC80-3-22

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Issued September 1982

U.S. Department of Commerce
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HOUSING DIVISION
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Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba**, and then Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine**. Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hall**, then Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Gerson**, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln**, Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin**, then Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay**, then Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Roger A. Herriot**, Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, **Nampeo D. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs.

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Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post**, then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argana**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **Donald R. Dalzell**, **H. Ray Dennis**, **Leonard Goldberg**, **Morris Gorinson**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, and **Roger O. Lepage**.

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Introduction

APPENDIXES

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "–" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report.

Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	1980 population		1980 housing	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected	As shown in the tables	Corrected
The State....	4 216 975	4 216 941	1 570 907	1 570 898
Baltimore SMSA.....	2 174 023	2 173 989	799 754	799 745
Baltimore city.....	786 775	786 741	302 680	302 671
Brentwood town.....	2 998	3 000	1 192	1 196
Chevy Chase Section Four town.....	3 189	2 903	1 257	1 018
North Brentwood town.....	580	568	190	186

Table 1. **Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons														Households		
		Percent					Race										
			Age														
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
The State	4 216 975	51.6	6.5	72.3	9.4	30.3	3 158 838	958 150	8 021	64 278	64 746	94 428	1 460 865	2.82	1 089 559
SMSA'S															
Baltimore, Md.	2 174 023	51.7	6.3	73.0	10.1	30.6	1 582 118	556 872	4 134	21 675	21 407	52 065	756 980	2.80	560 748
Cumberland, Md.–W. Va.	80 548	52.9	5.7	75.0	15.4	34.7	78 942	1 299	31	175	345	2 622	29 669	2.63	21 894
Hagerstown, Md.	113 086	50.3	6.0	73.6	11.9	31.6	107 555	4 752	103	426	665	5 069	39 957	2.70	30 424
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va.	1 316 875	51.5	6.5	71.5	6.9	29.4	943 699	313 352	3 143	39 796	38 151	21 623	453 362	2.86	335 952
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	60 430	50.0	7.0	68.4	9.2	29.6	56 825	3 204	91	206	404	2 048	19 364	3.01	15 737
COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Allegany	80 548	52.9	5.7	75.0	15.4	34.7	78 942	1 299	31	175	345	2 622	29 669	2.63	21 894
Anne Arundel	370 775	49.4	6.7	71.4	6.8	29.3	321 203	42 860	699	4 196	4 595	13 324	121 028	2.95	96 845
Baltimore	655 615	52.0	5.4	75.7	10.6	32.4	590 283	53 955	773	8 524	5 394	13 261	237 371	2.71	180 394
Calvert	34 638	50.2	7.8	66.7	8.3	28.9	26 733	7 689	45	106	260	197	10 731	3.21	8 872
Caroline	23 143	51.5	6.9	71.5	13.7	32.0	19 138	3 915	26	30	172	273	8 219	2.78	6 381
Carroll	96 356	50.8	6.7	70.5	9.3	30.7	92 818	2 840	75	414	545	3 842	30 631	3.02	25 660
Cecil	60 430	50.0	7.0	68.4	9.2	29.6	56 825	3 204	91	206	404	2 048	19 364	3.01	15 737
Charles	72 751	50.0	8.2	64.1	5.5	26.6	56 787	14 736	478	491	940	585	21 378	3.38	18 255
Dorchester	30 623	52.5	6.0	74.3	15.6	34.5	21 394	9 086	16	71	293	632	11 329	2.65	8 343
Frederick	114 792	51.1	7.4	70.1	8.9	29.6	107 511	6 344	107	546	826	3 252	37 499	2.97	30 168
Garrett	26 498	50.6	7.7	68.9	11.9	29.7	26 340	61	22	52	101	497	8 764	2.97	7 032
Harford	145 930	49.7	7.0	68.7	6.4	28.9	131 347	12 167	292	1 307	1 751	3 712	46 547	3.06	38 654
Howard	118 572	50.0	6.9	69.2	5.1	30.1	101 354	13 899	187	2 285	1 484	1 105	39 989	2.94	31 477
Kent	16 695	51.9	5.7	75.8	15.1	33.4	12 895	3 683	21	31	182	635	6 133	2.62	4 439
Montgomery	579 053	51.9	5.8	73.4	8.8	32.1	495 485	50 756	980	22 790	22 790	5 632	207 195	2.77	152 086
Prince George's	665 071	51.4	7.0	70.7	5.5	27.6	391 427	247 860	1 685	16 515	14 421	15 406	224 789	2.89	165 611
Queen Anne's	25 508	50.8	6.8	72.7	12.1	32.5	21 278	4 080	15	42	227	339	8 850	2.84	7 100
St. Mary's	59 895	49.4	8.4	66.6	6.7	26.1	49 357	9 540	134	602	812	1 650	18 791	3.10	14 767
Somerset	19 188	52.1	6.6	73.9	15.6	32.7	12 433	6 639	19	45	125	652	6 751	2.75	5 066
Talbot	25 604	52.7	5.3	76.5	17.5	36.8	20 082	5 449	11	52	133	314	9 934	2.55	7 201
Washington	113 086	50.3	6.0	73.6	11.9	31.6	107 555	4 752	103	426	665	5 069	39 957	2.70	30 424
Wicomico	64 540	52.7	6.5	73.6	12.0	31.2	49 945	14 085	67	344	408	2 390	22 876	2.72	17 115
Worcester	30 889	51.8	6.2	74.5	13.8	33.3	22 593	8 100	36	79	235	170	11 656	2.64	8 320
Baltimore city	786 775	53.3	6.7	73.1	12.8	30.2	345 113	431 151	2 108	4 949	7 638	16 821	281 414	2.74	187 718
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Aberdeen town	11 533	51.7	6.9	70.7	7.3	29.5	8 766	2 430	23	210	192	28	4 190	2.75	3 166
Accident town	246	52.4	6.9	75.2	17.9	34.8	245	–	–	1	4	–	101	2.44	72
Annapolis city	31 740	53.8	6.1	74.6	11.8	30.4	20 016	11 250	41	327	416	393	12 430	2.52	7 923
Baltimore city	786 775	53.3	6.7	73.1	12.8	30.2	345 113	431 151	2 108	4 949	7 638	16 821	281 414	2.74	187 718
Barclay town	132	49.2	5.3	75.8	15.2	35.0	123	8	–	–	–	–	50	2.64	38
Barnesville town	141	44.7	2.1	77.3	13.5	37.9	141	–	–	–	–	–	49	2.88	37
Barton town	617	50.2	7.0	71.8	16.9	35.7	617	–	–	–	2	–	230	2.68	181
Bel Air town	7 814	53.0	5.5	76.1	10.9	32.0	7 489	256	3	55	52	21	3 150	2.47	2 187
Berlin town	2 162	53.8	7.7	71.4	17.0	34.1	1 446	703	4	8	6	–	796	2.72	598
Berwyn Heights town	3 135	49.3	4.8	74.6	5.6	31.3	3 015	46	–	68	73	5	995	3.15	847
Betterton town	356	55.6	7.6	75.3	18.0	32.5	356	–	–	–	2	–	150	2.37	97
Bladensburg town	7 691	55.1	7.7	74.2	8.1	28.3	4 178	3 171	20	202	181	2	3 391	2.27	1 924
Boonsboro town	1 908	54.6	5.4	76.9	19.1	35.5	1 899	8	–	–	10	144	677	2.61	524
Bowie city	33 695	50.0	5.9	65.1	3.3	28.8	31 625	1 304	66	510	647	–	9 463	3.56	8 658
Brentwood town	2 988	51.4	7.5	74.7	10.0	29.0	2 151	576	15	119	168	–	1 116	2.68	733
Brookeville town	120	49.2	1.7	78.3	20.8	38.8	118	–	1	1	–	–	43	2.79	33
Brookview town	78	52.6	1.3	78.2	10.3	35.0	76	1	–	1	–	–	30	2.60	23
Brunswick town	4 572	51.4	8.4	68.3	9.8	29.0	4 300	251	5	8	35	–	1 530	2.99	1 207
Burkittsville town	202	49.5	5.9	71.3	14.9	28.9	201	1	–	–	–	–	68	2.97	55
Cambridge city	11 703	54.6	6.0	75.2	18.1	34.5	6 849	4 794	3	35	160	583	4 446	2.50	2 966
Capitol Heights town	3 271	50.5	7.9	63.5	5.4	24.2	640	2 580	31	16	32	4	813	4.02	694
Ceciltan town	508	53.9	4.1	71.7	20.1	34.7	299	209	–	–	1	–	180	2.82	128
Centreville town	2 018	54.6	5.2	77.3	22.2	37.5	1 590	419	4	2	10	146	732	2.56	528
Charlestown town	720	49.9	8.1	68.5	10.0	27.5	703	15	–	1	7	–	246	2.93	189
Chesapeake Beach town	1 408	49.1	8.3	70.1	9.7	30.0	1 382	21	–	1	8	–	491	2.87	370
Chesapeake City town	899	51.2	4.3	71.4	14.6	32.3	829	67	–	3	6	–	327	2.75	227
Chestertown town	3 300	53.7	3.8	82.7	17.0	30.2	2 680	600	–	13	18	581	1 221	2.23	707
Cheverly town	5 751	51.3	7.4	74.1	9.3	31.8	3 963	1 627	5	118	114	–	2 064	2.79	1 588
Chevy Chase Section Four town	3 189	51.8	4.2	75.1	13.0	36.2	3 077	34	–	49	105	–	1 234	2.58	829
Chevy Chase Village town	2 118	52.5	3.7	72.5	15.7	39.7	2 078	10	2	17	52	–	694	3.05	595
Church Creek town	124	55.6	7.3	76.6	16.9	37.0	124	–	–	–	–	–	53	2.34	38
Church Hill town	319	51.1	3.1	77.4	20.4	33.4	276	42	–	–	1	–	129	2.47	94
Clear Spring town	477	49.7	6.3	74.0	17.4	34.0	475	–	–	1	10	1	180	2.64	140
College Park city	23 614	49.9	3.3	86.7	5.0	21.4	21 054	1 565	65	685	495	9 029	5 183	2.81	3 517
Colmar Manor town	1 286	52.1	8.2	70.0	10.3	29.4	879	368	2	9	40	7	406	3.15	315
Cottage City town	1 122	53.7	8.1	75.2	18.9	33.6	909	171	1	5	47	1	451	2.49	269
Crisfield city	2 924	55.4	6.0	73.8	18.9	35.8	1 989	926	–	6	16	76	1 088	2.62	750
Cumberland city	25 933	55.0	5.5	77.0	20.4	39.5	24 932	883	9	63	140	446	10 669	2.39	7 070
Deer Park town	486	50.6	6.4	68.5	12.3	31.2	485	–	–	1	6	–	165	2.95	133
Delmar town	1 232	54.4	6.6	74.1	15.3	33.5	1 193	25	2	6	3	–	480	2.57	349
Denton town	1 927	55.0	6.7	75.8	20.2	36.1	1 361	550	–	5	17	67	779	2.39	519
District Heights city	6 799	50.7	8.0	70.5	6.1	27.4	3 563	3 149	4	41	77	2	2 380	2.86	1 811
Eagle Harbor town	45	64.4	17.8	62.2	20.0	29.2	2	43	–	–	–	–	16	2.81	9
East New Market town	230	50.4	7.4	75.7	17.8	36.9	230	–	–	–	4	–	94	2.45	60
Easton town	7 536	56.1	5.4	78.3	18.1	34.5	5 439	2 069	2	24	31	223	3 125	2.34	1 965
Edmonston town	1 109	51.4	7.8	72.2	7.8	28.7	1 009	80	7	8	30	–	411	2.70	283
Eldorado town	93	55.9	1.1	75.3	15.1	34.6	89	3	–	1	–	–	30	3.10	23
Elkton town	6 468	53.9	7.6	71.2	12.9	29.6	5 807	617	6	21	72	273	2 277	2.70	1 638
Emmitsburg town	1 552	58.7	6.8	73.7	20.8	33.1	1 529	14	4	3	6	217	458	2.91	354
Fairmount Heights town	1 616	53.5	6.7	69.0	15.5	29.6	6	1 591	8	1	16	–	487	3.32	371

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons														
		Percent					Race								
			Age												
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Federalsburg town	1 952	55.1	6.5	73.4	16.1	33.8	1 492	450	6	4	6	–	793	2.46	546
Forest Heights town	2 999	51.5	6.9	66.7	6.3	29.6	1 437	1 380	8	145	78	–	906	3.31	763
Frederick city	28 086	54.8	7.3	75.8	13.5	30.0	23 859	3 879	35	183	294	1 274	10 647	2.52	7 272
Friendsville town	511	55.2	5.5	76.3	15.3	35.5	507	–	2	1	–	–	194	2.63	147
Frostburg city	7 715	54.5	3.5	84.7	15.7	24.8	7 381	301	6	16	45	1 909	2 424	2.40	1 509
Fruitland city	2 694	53.9	8.5	71.8	10.7	30.0	1 791	889	4	7	25	–	991	2.72	751
Funkstown town	1 103	51.8	5.6	77.3	12.4	32.1	1 094	7	–	1	2	–	461	2.39	319
Gaithersburg city	26 424	51.7	9.0	71.9	4.1	26.9	23 180	1 776	71	1 127	737	271	10 256	2.55	6 754
Galena town	374	53.2	4.3	72.2	12.8	34.3	374	–	–	–	–	–	131	2.85	104
Galestown town	142	54.2	8.5	70.4	13.4	31.7	141	–	–	–	–	–	51	2.78	40
Garrett Park town	1 178	49.7	4.2	71.8	10.0	36.6	1 159	–	1	9	39	–	385	3.06	317
Glenarden town	4 993	54.0	6.9	62.0	2.8	23.5	32	4 929	3	7	28	–	1 356	3.68	1 215
Glen Echo town	229	55.5	3.5	81.7	10.9	32.6	218	2	–	6	2	–	92	2.49	61
Goldsboro town	188	51.6	6.9	78.7	24.5	42.0	185	2	–	–	–	–	78	2.41	51
Grantsville town	498	50.2	7.2	72.9	13.9	32.7	494	–	2	2	4	–	186	2.68	141
Greenbelt city	17 332	52.6	5.6	80.7	5.9	27.6	15 009	1 721	24	431	383	127	7 677	2.24	4 163
Greensboro town	1 253	52.8	6.1	72.1	16.8	33.9	1 125	123	1	4	11	–	450	2.78	333
Hagerstown city	34 132	53.9	6.3	75.7	16.1	33.1	31 893	1 948	32	163	268	747	13 965	2.39	9 068
Hampstead town	1 293	51.7	8.0	74.1	11.8	27.8	1 292	1	–	–	1	–	519	2.49	360
Hancock town	1 887	53.4	7.6	72.0	13.7	31.2	1 874	9	3	1	1	–	744	2.54	501
Havre de Grace city	8 763	53.8	6.6	72.3	14.0	31.2	6 960	1 694	16	74	71	243	3 213	2.65	2 198
Hebron town	714	53.5	6.6	72.1	16.5	32.2	632	81	–	1	1	–	266	2.68	201
Henderson town	156	51.3	6.4	71.8	17.9	38.2	153	3	–	–	–	–	64	2.44	45
Highland Beach town	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	–	–	–	...	5	...	...
Hillsboro town	180	56.1	3.9	73.9	17.2	33.2	179	–	–	1	–	–	70	2.57	56
Hurlock town	1 690	54.1	8.2	67.8	12.1	28.5	1 218	467	–	4	10	5	596	2.83	463
Hyattsville city	12 709	53.3	6.3	78.2	14.9	32.2	10 725	1 503	20	220	376	264	4 997	2.49	3 213
Indian Head town	1 381	50.9	7.8	71.6	8.2	29.4	1 317	21	7	25	22	–	485	2.85	369
Keedysville town	476	49.6	5.7	75.8	13.7	33.5	476	–	–	–	1	–	174	2.74	139
Kensington town	1 822	56.1	3.8	83.2	24.0	46.7	1 774	11	–	22	55	80	699	2.49	508
Kitzmillerville town	387	53.5	4.9	73.4	21.4	40.3	387	–	–	–	2	–	153	2.53	106
Landover Hills town	1 428	51.5	6.7	71.4	9.1	29.7	1 221	185	–	9	27	–	472	3.03	387
La Plata town	2 484	52.1	7.1	74.0	11.7	29.4	2 264	183	7	24	25	173	842	2.74	621
Laurel city	12 103	50.6	7.3	76.3	7.2	28.3	10 759	954	17	292	181	47	5 069	2.38	3 161
Laytonsville town	195	48.7	9.7	72.3	8.2	30.6	182	12	1	–	–	–	66	2.95	54
Leonardtown town	1 448	53.3	6.3	74.9	15.5	30.3	1 318	126	3	–	4	119	515	2.58	332
Loch Lynn Heights town	503	55.5	7.2	71.8	12.5	30.5	503	–	–	–	–	–	186	2.70	140
Lonaconing town	1 420	55.0	6.2	77.6	22.3	41.6	1 420	–	–	–	3	24	575	2.43	394
Luke town	329	54.4	6.1	78.7	27.1	43.4	329	–	–	–	19	–	135	2.44	102
Manchester town	1 830	53.4	6.4	73.7	13.6	31.3	1 822	4	–	3	6	57	664	2.67	498
Mardela Springs town	320	57.5	4.7	80.9	27.5	45.3	310	10	–	–	1	–	144	2.22	92
Marydel town	152	48.0	4.6	71.1	11.8	37.0	152	–	–	–	–	–	48	3.17	43
Middletown town	1 748	53.3	6.3	72.9	11.7	30.8	1 717	20	1	5	6	–	648	2.70	500
Midland town	601	53.2	5.8	72.2	13.1	32.2	601	–	–	–	4	–	224	2.68	158
Millington town	546	54.2	6.4	73.8	17.8	31.9	510	33	–	3	4	–	207	2.64	154
Morningside town	1 395	50.0	6.7	67.7	5.2	28.9	1 281	75	6	20	20	–	396	3.52	361
Mountain Lake Park town	1 597	52.5	7.8	70.8	14.3	31.4	1 580	14	–	1	10	98	514	2.92	416
Mount Airy town	2 450	52.6	8.7	70.9	9.8	28.8	2 300	129	1	12	13	4	857	2.85	687
Mount Rainier city	7 361	53.5	5.9	79.0	13.3	30.6	4 525	2 371	25	270	336	19	3 377	2.17	1 704
Myersville town	432	52.5	5.8	75.9	12.7	31.4	429	–	1	2	2	–	168	2.57	128
New Carrollton city	12 632	51.1	7.0	71.7	3.3	27.4	9 144	2 600	39	656	326	5	4 360	2.89	3 297
New Market town	306	50.7	4.6	78.8	14.7	36.8	247	57	–	–	–	–	112	2.73	84
New Windsor town	799	52.2	7.3	74.3	16.5	34.5	755	36	1	6	–	7	314	2.52	229
North Beach town	1 504	53.2	11.0	66.1	10.2	27.2	1 442	52	6	2	10	–	556	2.71	363
North Brentwood town	580	52.9	5.7	76.0	18.4	36.5	5	568	3	–	4	–	174	3.33	136
North East town	1 469	51.5	7.4	71.0	11.9	29.8	1 419	45	4	1	4	–	522	2.81	402
Oakland town	1 994	56.5	7.0	73.8	22.4	34.1	1 971	9	3	8	4	170	741	2.46	489
Ocean City town	4 946	50.4	3.8	84.1	12.9	34.7	4 815	76	4	24	45	28	2 281	2.16	1 279
Oxford town	754	55.6	2.7	84.9	31.0	51.9	635	119	–	–	–	–	356	2.12	223
Perryville town	2 018	52.5	6.3	72.1	11.0	31.7	1 970	33	2	9	7	–	740	2.73	562
Pittsville town	519	52.2	4.4	75.9	14.6	32.6	515	–	–	4	6	–	194	2.68	148
Pocomoke City city	3 558	55.6	6.8	72.2	17.2	33.0	2 348	1 188	8	4	26	56	1 356	2.58	945
Poolesville town	3 428	49.6	12.0	59.7	1.8	26.6	3 235	108	11	45	90	–	1 021	3.36	902
Port Deposit town	664	49.5	7.5	71.5	12.2	28.1	468	194	1	1	3	10	225	2.91	149
Port Tobacco Village town	40	45.0	10.0	77.5	25.0	31.3	34	5	1	–	–	–	12	3.33	9
Preston town	498	53.8	5.8	73.7	16.1	33.3	487	8	2	1	2	–	189	2.63	141
Princess Anne town	1 499	54.6	8.8	74.4	16.9	30.7	850	630	5	8	8	12	583	2.55	393
Queen Anne town	259	49.0	7.3	68.3	13.9	29.6	217	41	–	–	–	–	92	2.82	71
Queenstown town	491	50.5	6.9	70.3	15.5	31.1	468	23	–	–	–	–	185	2.65	136
Ridgely town	933	52.9	6.4	71.5	17.7	33.9	819	114	–	–	14	–	358	2.61	253
Rising Sun town	1 160	51.7	9.4	71.1	12.2	29.4	1 132	25	–	2	9	–	432	2.69	326
Riverdale town	4 748	51.2	7.3	74.7	8.8	28.4	3 841	767	17	66	112	–	1 864	2.55	1 163
Rock Hall town	1 511	52.7	6.6	75.9	19.6	37.9	1 480	29	–	2	10	–	610	2.48	428
Rockville city	45 811	50.8	6.9	70.6	6.3	30.2	37 583	3 146	64	2 282	1 765	872	14 412	2.98	11 087
Rosemont town	305	51.8	2.3	74.8	10.2	41.1	303	2	–	–	–	–	109	2.80	97
St. Michaels town	1 301	54.8	5.1	78.7	23.2	43.6	784	512	–	4	8	–	558	2.33	352
Salisbury city	16 429	54.1	6.3	76.9	14.5	31.0	13 166	3 034	31	165	154	509	6 543	2.43	4 164
Seat Pleasant city	5 217	49.9	6.3	64.8	4.2	24.9	438	4 755	4	11	29	–	1 326	3.93	1 176
Secretary town	487	50.9	6.6	68.6	11.7	28.8	487	–	–	–	1	–	163	2.99	127
Sharpsburg town	721	51.5	5.5	76.0	16.5	34.2	714	2	1	1	6	–	278	2.59	206
Sharptown town	654	52.4	4.9	79.2	18.2	39.4	653	–	–	1	–	–	256	2.55	193
Smithsburg town	833	50.5	7.8	72.0	11.8	30.4	833	–	–	–	6	–	317	2.63	240
Snow Hill town	2 192	53.8	5.5	75.3	19.4	35.4	1 409	773	2	6	11	86	800	2.63	565
Somerset town	1 101	54.8	3.2	76.1	15.7	42.1	1 051	13	3	27	37	15	392	2.77	317
Sudlersville town	443	54.4	4.5	75.8	20.8	39.1	439	4	–	–	–	10	170	2.55	117
Sykesville town	1 712	52.3	7.2	74.8	11.9	28.4	1 503	196	3	7	18	72	635	2.58	458
Takoma Park city	16 231	52.8	5.9	78.9	11.8	30.2	10 127	4 987	67	562	834	623	6 610	2.36	3 842

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. **Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons														
		Percent					Race								
			Age												
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Taneytown city	2 618	52.0	10.0	68.8	11.3	27.4	2 572	6	4	21	39	–	944	2.77	748
Templeville town	96	54.2	8.3	80.2	19.8	40.0	96	–	–	–	–	–	40	2.40	26
Thurmont town	2 934	52.7	6.5	72.7	11.6	30.9	2 921	–	–	11	3	3	1 100	2.66	835
Trappe town	739	52.2	8.3	72.5	10.6	31.2	636	97	4	1	2	4	264	2.78	208
Union Bridge town	927	54.4	6.1	76.8	17.6	35.2	851	69	5	2	1	–	363	2.55	254
University Park town	2 536	51.4	3.4	80.0	18.9	42.0	2 469	9	2	29	46	–	915	2.77	729
Upper Marlboro town	828	24.4	2.3	90.3	6.9	26.6	446	378	3	1	2	490	142	2.38	94
Vienna town	300	53.3	4.3	80.3	24.7	44.3	286	14	–	–	–	–	125	2.40	92
Walkersville town	2 212	51.6	8.5	69.7	8.8	30.7	2 161	33	–	14	16	–	743	2.98	618
Washington Grove town	527	52.6	4.6	77.8	12.5	36.5	516	3	–	6	15	–	188	2.80	151
Westernport town	2 706	52.8	4.7	77.2	16.8	39.4	2 700	4	–	–	6	–	1 043	2.59	792
Westminster city	8 808	54.6	6.0	79.5	14.0	27.2	8 199	522	7	42	75	1 213	3 323	2.29	2 064
Willards town	540	51.5	8.3	75.0	15.0	31.6	540	–	–	–	1	–	207	2.61	157
Williamsport town	2 153	53.3	4.1	79.1	20.6	38.0	2 143	6	1	2	9	97	847	2.43	599
Woodsboro town	506	52.0	6.5	73.9	14.2	32.5	499	–	4	3	3	–	185	2.74	141

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
		Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
The State	1 570 907	1 549 219	33 231	1 460 865	905 535	555 330	27 550	44 824	56 130	461 152	59 200	48 766	295 207	222	5.5
SMSA'S															
Baltimore, Md.	799 754	796 321	12 371	756 980	454 263	302 717	10 126	22 733	37 006	200 917	51 900	30 115	127 521	192	5.0
Cumberland, Md.–W. Va.	31 893	31 563	1 038	29 669	21 003	8 666	811	521	4 551	3 575	31 100	3 191	859	113	6.7
Hagerstown, Md.	42 391	41 991	1 969	39 957	25 577	14 380	1 610	873	2 189	8 357	45 300	2 612	3 304	156	5.3
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va.	475 407	475 014	6 493	453 362	274 123	179 239	5 981	14 836	1 658	201 297	75 700	3 848	149 695	296	5.6
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	22 977	21 224	629	19 364	14 431	4 933	494	654	909	4 394	44 800	693	970	154	7.9
COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Allegany	31 893	31 563	1 038	29 669	21 003	8 666	811	521	4 551	3 575	31 100	3 191	859	113	6.7
Anne Arundel	129 031	126 750	1 996	121 028	84 994	36 034	1 758	2 664	1 374	53 556	65 700	2 258	21 786	237	5.5
Baltimore	243 994	243 250	2 395	237 371	152 289	85 082	2 228	3 787	2 859	79 394	56 700	2 080	54 736	231	3.1
Calvert	12 782	12 535	834	10 731	8 941	1 790	698	548	290	5 117	64 800	245	580	198	5.7
Caroline	8 818	8 803	630	8 21[illegible]	6 084	2 135	513	237	774	1 002	36 100	662	105	109	7.9
Carroll	32 115	32 036	848	30 631	23 423	7 208	727	515	469	13 964	63 000	670	2 506	188	5.7
Cecil	22 977	21 224	629	19 364	14 431	4 933	494	654	909	4 394	44 800	693	970	154	7.9
Charles	22 721	22 623	1 562	21 378	16 884	4 494	1 368	972	478	10 846	64 800	581	1 993	223	6.3
Dorchester	12 753	12 342	1 189	11 329	7 730	3 599	861	440	1 197	1 391	33 700	1 309	293	106	4.1
Frederick	39 671	39 542	1 902	37 499	26 818	10 681	1 309	801	983	14 866	61 300	1 067	4 743	211	5.5
Garrett	12 232	9 519	632	8 764	6 867	1 897	483	361	921	1 098	35 700	350	241	134	9.9
Harford	49 435	49 346	915	46 547	32 577	13 970	766	1 202	672	19 030	63 200	1 079	5 908	200	7.8
Howard	42 499	42 480	425	39 989	28 245	11 744	359	526	216	21 442	85 800	607	8 986	287	8.2
Kent	7 347	6 697	643	6 133	4 355	1 778	549	145	592	1 082	37 800	400	233	136	6.9
Montgomery	216 221	216 052	1 555	207 195	134 139	73 056	1 473	4 275	220	107 447	97 400	1 520	61 716	332	5.0
Prince George's	236 465	236 339	3 376	224 789	123 100	101 689	3 140	9 589	960	83 004	64 500	1 747	85 986	282	5.9
Queen Anne's	10 030	9 720	840	8 850	7 012	1 838	652	230	528	2 825	51 900	394	266	128	7.9
St. Mary's	21 278	21 048	988	18 791	12 501	6 290	839	879	375	6 219	60 500	469	2 631	208	6.3
Somerset	7 809	7 537	890	6 751	5 138	1 613	650	254	1 172	569	27 500	613	109	96	7.6
Talbot	11 230	11 115	552	9 934	6 675	3 259	405	225	509	2 911	56 000	596	762	155	4.1
Washington	42 391	41 991	1 969	39 957	25 577	14 380	1 610	873	2 189	8 357	45 300	2 612	3 304	156	5.3
Wicomico	24 672	24 513	904	22 876	15 974	6 902	661	629	1 555	3 804	38 100	1 145	2 168	164	7.0
Worcester	29 863	19 735	1 127	11 656	8 043	3 613	908	458	921	1 729	38 000	1 057	727	126	22.2
Baltimore city	302 680	302 459	5 792	281 414	132 735	148 679	4 288	14 039	31 416	13 531	28 900	23 421	33 599	161	5.4
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Aberdeen town	4 550	4 538	71	4 190	2 100	2 090	52	171	58	832	47 400	223	596	185	11.1
Accident town	114	112	2	101	84	17	2	3	11	15	38 000	2	4	138	29.2
Annapolis city	13 378	13 346	168	12 430	5 457	6 973	140	426	94	3 143	66 800	841	4 036	238	6.0
Baltimore city	302 680	302 459	5 792	281 414	132 735	148 679	4 288	14 039	31 416	13 531	28 900	23 421	33 599	161	5.4
Barclay town	56	55	–	50	44	6	–	–	4	5	34 400	1	–	105	40.0
Barnesville town	54	53	1	49	44	5	1	–	–	25	70 800	–	1	350	–
Barton town	248	248	10	230	174	56	9	3	51	7	23 600	37	1	69	1.8
Bel Air town	3 305	3 305	12	3 150	1 469	1 681	11	27	14	1 105	66 100	53	1 351	243	5.2
Berlin town	865	864	67	796	565	231	54	35	86	134	35 400	93	12	107	4.5
Berwyn Heights town	1 006	1 006	1	995	924	71	–	22	2	719	64 400	1	57	332	1.4
Betterton town	219	158	–	150	116	34	–	2	8	17	34 000	3	5	153	15.0
Bladensburg town	3 555	3 555	57	3 391	732	2 659	57	148	2	305	53 400	142	2 302	271	2.7
Boonsboro town	709	708	18	677	475	202	13	8	27	148	44 800	27	51	160	4.3
Bowie city	9 563	9 563	18	9 463	8 422	1 041	18	119	17	7 657	67 800	6	921	379	1.5
Brentwood town	1 192	1 192	8	1 116	561	555	8	57	18	167	44 900	1	445	230	7.5
Brookeville town	46	46	1	43	34	9	1	–	1	28	88 300	1	2	113	–
Brookview town	38	38	3	30	23	7	2	1	10	–	20 000	4	–	75	–
Brunswick town	1 624	1 622	42	1 530	1 153	377	34	53	63	294	42 900	70	102	156	9.4
Burkittsville town	75	74	6	68	41	27	6	2	6	14	47 500	6	6	155	12.9
Cambridge city	4 723	4 718	154	4 446	2 124	2 322	114	192	442	310	31 700	940	229	107	4.1
Capitol Heights town	912	912	7	813	688	125	5	99	16	209	45 200	5	76	241	4.6
Cecilton town	199	199	15	180	114	66	9	12	19	9	31 700	29	5	95	8.3
Centreville town	767	765	42	732	462	270	37	21	45	145	43 000	68	39	143	5.9
Charlestown town	325	270	14	246	157	89	11	13	20	36	34 600	8	14	153	10.1
Chesapeake Beach town	612	578	9	491	376	115	4	91	16	162	49 100	2	58	219	2.5
Chesapeake City town	350	350	13	327	227	100	5	6	32	34	33 600	29	17	134	6.5
Chestertown town	1 312	1 306	105	1 221	650	571	95	23	54	287	50 400	147	147	156	3.7
Cheverly town	2 108	2 108	22	2 064	1 435	629	21	61	2	1 216	67 900	2	592	300	3.5
Chevy Chase Section Four town	1 257	1 257	4	1 234	877	357	4	21	–	794	142 900	2	341	328	1.1
Chevy Chase Village town	710	708	1	694	648	46	1	2	–	596	200000+	–	33	500+	2.1
Church Creek town	54	54	4	53	44	9	4	–	6	11	33 400	2	1	120	–
Church Hill town	137	137	12	129	81	48	10	3	16	14	31 900	14	4	108	5.9
Clear Spring town	187	187	10	180	116	64	10	1	22	13	28 000	20	2	126	8.6
College Park city	5 284	5 282	51	5 183	3 480	1 703	46	107	13	2 656	66 600	97	1 208	278	2.2
Colmar Manor town	416	416	4	406	335	71	4	26	7	90	45 500	2	35	210	6.6
Cottage City town	461	461	6	451	278	173	6	13	2	74	45 400	77	24	112	1.7
Crisfield city	1 207	1 195	86	1 088	606	482	62	34	203	44	24 300	230	15	94	4.9
Cumberland city	11 562	11 553	230	10 669	6 121	4 548	165	135	1 691	791	27 400	1 700	335	114	7.7
Deer Park town	180	178	15	165	128	37	12	7	21	21	32 900	9	5	126	2.6
Delmar town	529	528	5	480	368	112	4	3	73	24	29 300	22	6	149	9.7
Denton town	833	833	19	779	407	372	18	12	58	109	38 400	156	14	106	3.1
District Heights city	2 423	2 423	21	2 380	1 420	960	21	102	7	1 053	61 800	5	786	239	2.8
Eagle Harbor town	61	17	4	16	13	3	4	1	2	4	32 500	…	…	…	–
East New Market town	96	96	1	94	74	20	1	2	7	11	35 200	6	1	110	–
Easton town	3 274	3 274	65	3 125	1 494	1 631	61	89	114	651	50 000	339	483	160	4.8
Edmonston town	426	425	4	411	223	188	4	19	6	63	44 700	–	168	274	2.1
Eldorado town	33	33	2	30	24	6	2	1	8	1	24 200	5	–	69	–
Elkton town	2 439	2 439	48	2 297	1 266	1 031	35	78	113	234	35 800	208	144	136	7.4
Emmitsburg town	503	503	6	458	255	203	6	18	21	52	41 100	9	73	183	9.0
Fairmount Heights town	535	535	8	487	290	197	8	60	36	58	37 100	18	126	225	6.6

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units			Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units				Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			
	Total housing units	Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)		Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	Rental vacancy rate
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.																
Federalsburg town	866	866	93	793	443	350	76	18	73	52	32	600	162	11	95	5.9
Forest Heights town	933	933	2	906	840	66	2	36	1	494	56	900	–	59	335	7.0
Frederick city	11 295	11 292	181	10 647	5 417	5 230	164	235	187	2 981	57	400	537	2 975	228	5.7
Friendsville town	226	218	9	194	148	46	5	4	36	8	22	600	13	–	111	9.8
Frostburg city	2 558	2 557	47	2 424	1 457	967	41	35	188	285	35	000	318	124	122	6.0
Fruitland city	1 037	1 037	16	991	638	353	14	36	117	49	30	700	88	37	131	3.6
Funkstown town	479	479	13	461	256	203	12	6	17	35	37	600	32	43	169	1.5
Gaithersburg city	10 830	10 829	105	10 256	3 875	6 381	102	208	4	2 076	83	200	26	5 328	321	3.9
Galena town	138	137	1	131	104	27	1	1	14	26	35	400	3	2	155	3.6
Galestown town	64	64	6	51	42	9	3	1	11	4	25	600	3	–	100	–
Garrett Park town	393	393	1	385	354	31	1	1	–	315	108	600	–	27	463	6.1
Glenarden town	1 634	1 634	13	1 356	766	590	13	125	2	523	60	700	93	322	213	28.9
Glen Echo town	98	99	1	92	60	32	1	–	1	49	96	900	–	23	350	13.5
Goldsboro town	83	82	7	78	69	9	6	–	23	5	25	500	3	–	105	–
Grantsville town	196	195	4	186	119	67	4	4	9	24	42	700	10	4	134	8.2
Greenbelt city	8 005	8 001	78	7 677	2 880	4 797	78	134	132	599	37	800	59	4 387	335	3.8
Greensboro town	482	480	22	450	344	106	19	17	85	24	29	400	32	10	126	10.2
Hagerstown city	14 829	14 815	555	13 965	5 946	8 019	405	326	941	1 137	35	300	1 729	1 419	151	5.6
Hampstead town	563	563	11	519	208	311	9	10	9	99	54	000	15	160	207	8.3
Hancock town	816	816	39	744	446	298	27	25	70	62	32	700	78	19	133	2.3
Havre de Grace city	3 549	3 547	52	3 213	1 488	1 725	51	142	120	405	40	500	223	334	152	10.4
Hebron town	283	282	9	266	211	55	9	4	64	17	25	700	11	3	120	1.8
Henderson town	72	72	9	64	47	17	7	2	10	1	23	500	1	–	155	10.5
Highland Beach town	35	34	–	5	4	1	–	–	...	...	...		...	...	...	–
Hillsboro town	73	73	2	70	56	14	2	–	8	9	32	900	3	2	120	6.7
Hurlock town	636	636	22	596	469	127	21	21	51	57	32	100	56	5	98	7.3
Hyattsville city	5 154	5 152	74	4 997	2 746	2 251	69	121	17	1 556	56	600	116	1 841	257	4.3
Indian Head town	517	517	22	485	346	139	10	6	2	201	56	700	6	92	228	10.9
Keedysville town	190	190	18	174	136	38	14	5	16	50	45	300	11	8	145	5.0
Kensington town	751	743	6	699	430	269	6	9	2	375	91	900	1	225	324	2.2
Kitzmillerville town	178	178	42	153	113	40	34	2	51	–	17	200	28	–	50–	7.0
Landover Hills town	475	475	–	472	444	28	–	13	4	247	55	300	1	19	306	3.4
La Plata town	885	885	18	842	516	326	17	17	3	352	67	700	14	243	264	3.6
Laurel city	5 275	5 273	62	5 069	1 909	3 160	53	123	13	1 097	62	900	11	2 640	253	4.1
Laytonsville town	68	68	–	66	48	18	–	1	–	40	78	600	–	5	175	–
Leonardtown town	538	538	20	515	252	263	17	14	4	142	60	100	32	84	171	3.3
Loch Lynn Heights town	194	193	1	186	138	48	1	9	29	14	28	400	2	8	134	4.0
Lonaconing town	608	607	19	575	370	205	15	8	123	25	22	600	159	1	57	8.1
Luke town	142	142	1	135	105	30	1	1	64	2	17	400	10	–	108	3.2
Manchester town	686	686	13	664	418	246	13	10	7	206	54	700	23	61	175	3.5
Mardela Springs town	167	167	20	144	121	23	12	1	29	10	25	500	6	2	113	–
Marydel town	57	57	2	48	38	10	2	2	10	2	27	200	3	–	115	–
Middletown town	671	667	14	648	432	216	12	2	7	273	64	300	10	150	245	6.1
Midland town	233	233	8	224	149	75	6	5	33	10	29	100	39	–	86	3.8
Millington town	229	229	5	207	139	68	4	3	10	20	33	400	16	2	141	20.0
Morningside town	406	406	–	396	327	69	–	21	1	145	49	200	–	59	298	2.8
Mountain Lake Park town	561	552	11	514	404	110	8	17	30	90	38	200	12	24	162	9.1
Mount Airy town	893	893	25	857	602	255	21	12	12	427	63	200	6	174	224	3.0
Mount Rainier city	3 533	3 533	56	3 377	926	2 451	56	117	13	280	45	600	13	1 898	227	3.6
Myersville town	182	179	6	168	110	58	5	–	3	61	57	400	1	19	181	9.4
New Carrollton city	4 618	4 618	59	4 363	2 141	2 222	55	170	2	1 916	66	700	7	2 107	303	9.3
New Market town	117	116	2	112	80	32	2	3	7	23	53	800	1	11	185	5.9
New Windsor town	358	351	23	314	192	122	18	8	8	73	48	200	20	19	149	9.6
North Beach town	750	727	11	556	394	162	10	26	33	92	40	500	11	76	204	4.7
North Brentwood town	190	190	3	174	128	46	3	17	10	29	41	900	7	14	149	8.0
North East town	559	556	14	522	290	232	13	19	40	46	35	700	25	36	154	6.5
Oakland town	814	810	16	741	389	352	9	12	38	112	43	000	97	37	130	9.3
Ocean City town	18 221	8 938	101	2 281	1 348	933	35	65	12	356	69	300	26	489	218	46.6
Oxford town	442	428	15	356	257	99	10	3	13	144	64	600	9	49	229	7.5
Perryville town	783	783	11	740	489	251	9	24	52	141	42	000	54	33	144	9.7
Pittsville town	219	219	25	194	135	59	14	7	31	14	27	900	26	7	102	11.9
Pocomoke City city	1 526	1 525	68	1 356	813	543	59	49	157	119	30	500	322	23	84	10.4
Poolesville town	1 046	1 046	1	1 021	930	91	1	11	–	839	77	000	–	70	342	8.1
Port Deposit town	299	290	25	225	115	110	17	19	62	1	14	300	21	11	136	25.2
Port Tobacco Village town	12	12	1	12	8	4	1	1	–	4	150	000	...	...	...	–
Preston town	207	207	2	189	147	42	2	3	12	40	40	600	7	8	150	17.6
Princess Anne town	654	651	29	583	305	278	18	13	47	49	33	100	86	69	131	6.1
Queen Anne town	95	93	7	92	66	26	6	4	15	8	28	800	10	3	128	–
Queenstown town	201	199	7	185	150	35	7	3	7	43	43	700	9	6	136	18.6
Ridgely town	369	369	15	358	259	99	15	5	50	44	33	800	51	5	92	5.7
Rising Sun town	444	444	1	432	297	135	1	3	6	77	37	900	10	36	163	4.3
Riverdale town	1 948	1 946	14	1 864	854	1 010	14	56	15	451	53	500	9	894	272	4.1
Rock Hall town	747	674	17	600	477	133	12	3	70	63	32	700	36	8	126	7.6
Rockville city	14 885	14 879	79	14 412	9 617	4 795	79	448	18	7 745	82	800	107	3 808	324	4.2
Rosemont town	116	116	–	109	100	9	–	–	1	71	65	000	1	4	208	–
St. Michaels town	608	608	26	558	338	220	18	17	29	156	52	300	69	46	128	–
Salisbury city	7 015	7 012	130	6 543	3 204	3 339	104	173	361	634	34	400	421	1 468	192	7.2
Seat Pleasant city	1 393	1 392	9	1 326	1 158	168	7	132	18	442	47	500	10	106	231	4.5
Secretary town	185	183	1	163	144	19	1	7	11	13	29	600	5	–	110	24.0
Sharpsburg town	307	307	45	278	189	89	34	8	31	27	31	700	25	9	125	11.9
Sharptown town	292	289	6	256	222	34	5	–	41	27	31	100	6	2	124	12.8
Smithsburg town	335	333	11	317	198	119	11	5	10	43	42	600	23	7	137	1.7
Snow Hill town	865	862	84	800	526	274	77	25	99	96	33	900	154	9	91	2.8
Somerset town	402	402	–	392	352	40	–	1	–	315	157	800	–	35	500+	4.8
Sudlersville town	174	174	1	170	128	42	1	1	14	23	35	000	20	1	94	6.7
Sykesville town	665	665	13	635	266	369	12	12	6	140	56	100	10	236	217	2.6
Takoma Park city	6 909	6 907	136	6 610	2 743	3 867	131	244	14	2 020	67	800	28	3 137	275	5.0

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
		Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Taneytown city	1 023	1 023	49	944	579	365	38	32	14	173	43 500	44	97	156	6.9
Templeville town	46	44	2	40	33	7	1	–	14	–	26 300	3	–	92	22.2
Thurmont town	1 144	1 142	22	1 100	660	440	18	18	32	310	52 500	23	197	197	4.6
Trappe town	294	294	5	204	177	87	3	1	14	73	49 300	7	25	167	7.4
Union Bridge town	381	381	15	363	227	136	13	3	25	52	39 000	27	33	156	3.5
University Park town	930	930	1	915	868	47	1	5	–	790	88 000	–	29	411	4.1
Upper Marlboro town	151	151	11	142	87	55	11	4	2	56	64 600	7	16	159	6.8
Vienna town	149	149	2	125	101	24	2	–	17	11	30 000	11	–	91	7.7
Walkersville town	767	767	3	743	596	147	3	7	8	392	60 000	4	89	233	4.5
Washington Grove town	195	195	–	188	172	16	–	1	3	141	82 700	–	11	343	–
Westernport town	1 098	1 098	16	1 043	747	296	14	12	234	85	24 500	200	1	78	4.8
Westminster city	3 516	3 512	89	3 323	1 300	2 023	76	53	46	582	52 000	260	714	184	3.9
Willards town	227	224	7	207	161	46	4	–	40	11	26 500	12	8	126	8.0
Williamsport town	887	887	37	847	375	472	35	13	54	86	36 500	111	183	164	6.7
Woodsboro town	191	190	11	185	124	61	11	3	6	55	52 700	12	20	174	7.6

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over					
									Civilian labor force			Workers	
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car-pools
The State	45 634	9.5	198 726	12.0	10.4	904 938	67.4	3 214 983	2 065 512	118 900	5.8	1 942 280	83.8	23.1
SMSA'S													
Baltimore, Md.	17 655	9.2	86 980	11.3	6.7	457 104	62.1	1 670 576	1 041 954	70 090	6.7	967 136	82.1	22.3
Cumberland, Md.–W. Va.	327	4.6	1 091	5.9	6.0	15 684	59.3	63 334	33 068	2 759	8.3	29 436	88.7	21.2
Hagerstown, Md.	541	8.1	2 030	6.1	7.1	23 723	59.8	87 467	51 310	3 184	6.2	48 145	88.9	21.9
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va.	24 155	10.1	98 171	13.2	17.1	292 024	81.7	995 001	694 254	26 458	3.8	669 264	84.0	23.7
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	227	7.5	1 198	9.3	15.1	14 601	58.4	44 012	26 202	2 001	7.6	23 716	91.0	22.9
COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES													
Allegany	327	4.6	1 091	5.9	6.0	15 684	59.3	63 334	33 068	2 759	8.3	29 436	88.7	21.2
Anne Arundel	2 887	9.7	12 838	9.7	11.9	81 336	70.5	279 459	177 606	8 517	4.8	179 290	88.8	22.9
Baltimore	5 990	9.2	29 148	11.5	5.1	124 876	68.3	520 515	344 672	17 213	5.0	320 082	89.8	22.7
Calvert	160	2.5	712	7.2	8.0	8 787	64.6	24 633	15 430	1 275	8.3	13 935	93.6	31.3
Caroline	93	–	366	9.6	6.5	4 993	47.0	17 392	10 531	689	6.5	9 650	86.2	24.2
Carroll	588	10.5	1 905	9.3	5.7	21 917	61.8	71 591	47 004	1 662	3.5	44 532	92.0	26.9
Cecil	227	7.5	1 198	9.3	15.1	14 601	58.4	44 012	26 202	2 001	7.6	23 716	91.0	22.9
Charles	598	14.2	1 643	4.8	9.2	20 095	69.0	50 167	32 694	1 788	5.5	31 346	92.1	31.5
Dorchester	175	–	369	11.7	5.4	5 997	44.9	23 816	14 531	1 161	8.0	12 983	90.1	24.1
Frederick	656	5.6	2 151	8.4	10.0	25 518	63.4	84 652	55 674	2 240	4.0	53 447	88.1	28.7
Garrett	237	5.9	626	1.8	8.3	5 958	53.9	19 331	10 623	1 037	9.8	9 361	85.3	25.8
Harford	1 082	8.7	4 711	7.0	10.1	35 754	69.1	106 697	66 613	3 884	5.8	66 559	89.7	25.0
Howard	1 305	10.3	4 803	11.0	13.7	28 417	83.1	87 000	62 882	1 885	3.0	60 403	91.4	22.5
Kent	61	16.4	338	4.1	8.7	3 076	53.9	13 271	7 664	580	7.6	6 970	86.3	22.7
Montgomery	15 060	10.4	58 591	13.9	16.2	123 005	87.3	447 924	308 701	8 953	2.9	298 730	83.2	21.3
Prince George's	8 497	9.3	37 937	12.4	18.7	148 924	77.4	496 910	352 859	15 717	4.5	339 188	83.9	25.1
Queen Anne's	147	19.0	490	18.4	7.3	5 314	55.7	19 464	12 000	769	6.4	11 016	89.5	26.6
St. Mary's	539	7.4	1 678	5.1	18.9	14 924	67.2	42 494	24 066	1 614	6.7	25 382	88.6	27.8
Somerset	80	6.3	292	5.8	6.6	3 932	44.7	14 909	8 602	919	10.7	7 524	86.2	25.5
Talbot	137	28.5	531	3.8	8.5	4 629	59.7	20 625	12 823	609	4.7	11 974	84.7	19.8
Washington	541	8.1	2 030	6.1	7.1	23 723	59.8	87 467	51 310	3 184	6.2	48 145	88.9	21.9
Wicomico	291	3.4	1 082	8.9	10.3	12 773	56.3	49 815	31 580	2 071	6.6	28 920	90.3	19.0
Worcester	153	3.3	621	20.8	9.5	5 901	52.8	24 191	15 200	1 444	9.5	13 421	84.5	23.1
Baltimore city	5 803	8.5	33 575	12.4	4.1	164 804	48.4	605 314	343 177	36 929	10.8	296 270	64.5	20.1
INCORPORATED PLACES													
Aberdeen town	105	17.1	599	12.5	10.4	2 616	67.5	8 649	5 297	419	7.9	5 026	91.2	25.8
Accident town	7	–	6	–	2.2	51	59.5	184	102	4	3.9	96	80.2	20.8
Annapolis city	300	5.7	1 078	4.9	12.3	6 129	69.7	24 939	16 242	928	5.7	15 158	80.1	23.3
Baltimore city	5 803	8.5	33 575	12.4	4.1	164 804	48.4	605 314	343 177	36 929	10.8	296 270	64.5	20.1
Barclay town	–	–	–	–	–	29	53.5	110	77	6	7.8	69	92.8	18.8
Barnesville town	3	–	2	–	8.8	29	65.9	113	61	3	4.9	58	77.6	6.9
Barton town	–	–	3	–	2.5	132	65.9	476	223	20	9.0	201	93.0	36.8
Bel Air town	97	7.2	293	12.6	9.9	1 411	77.5	6 263	4 164	245	5.9	3 939	91.9	22.9
Berlin town	3	–	27	29.6	7.1	450	55.1	1 632	1 005	82	8.2	910	87.8	25.1
Berwyn Heights town	27	–	107	–	4.0	642	82.1	2 471	1 779	74	4.2	1 673	89.3	19.1
Betterton town	–	–	5	–	11.4	65	57.8	273	152	12	7.9	132	89.4	34.1
Bladensburg town	159	4.4	479	14.2	21.0	1 389	72.0	5 873	4 400	228	5.2	4 123	79.0	21.2
Boonsboro town	4	–	22	22.7	3.4	352	60.9	1 522	916	40	4.4	859	92.2	31.9
Bowie city	364	9.3	1 494	9.1	12.7	9 984	90.5	23 901	16 941	583	3.4	16 443	90.0	31.9
Brentwood town	20	–	355	14.1	16.4	475	60.6	2 366	1 456	57	3.9	1 366	79.1	23.4
Brookeville town	–	–	–	–	–	32	71.3	110	59	2	3.4	57	77.2	12.3
Brookview town	–	–	–	–	6.7	20	49.0	59	35	3	8.6	32	84.4	37.5
Brunswick town	6	100.0	27	–	4.3	1 034	51.7	3 286	1 952	82	4.2	1 845	78.9	37.8
Burkittsville town	2	–	8	–	7.5	45	65.9	157	108	3	2.8	105	86.7	36.2
Cambridge city	28	–	147	17.0	5.8	2 189	41.0	9 130	5 372	445	8.3	4 767	86.6	22.9
Capitol Heights town	36	–	62	–	24.0	1 002	57.5	2 232	1 545	165	10.7	1 374	78.7	26.3
Carlton town	–	–	2	–	5.2	125	48.9	379	228	25	11.0	192	84.9	30.7
Centreville town	14	–	32	6.3	8.3	383	52.0	1 635	946	58	6.1	881	87.7	20.5
Charlestown town	–	–	20	–	8.5	165	60.1	530	327	35	10.7	285	92.3	34.0
Chesapeake Beach town	15	26.7	36	27.8	9.0	293	58.3	1 041	610	32	5.2	566	97.5	33.4
Chesapeake City town	9	–	18	–	8.0	237	59.0	695	378	42	11.1	329	90.6	23.4
Chestertown town	8	–	93	8.6	14.7	446	55.3	2 835	1 538	129	8.4	1 384	76.4	20.8
Cheverly town	39	–	404	9.4	22.3	1 038	83.6	4 453	3 077	138	4.5	2 888	77.5	22.2
Chevy Chase Section Four town	79	44.3	234	10.3	17.6	692	94.7	2 521	1 606	29	1.8	1 563	63.5	16.1
Chevy Chase Village town	33	9.1	152	9.2	17.9	510	97.5	1 628	958	14	1.5	928	68.8	14.2
Church Creek town	–	–	–	–	2.4	22	64.3	100	74	5	6.8	69	89.9	26.1
Church Hill town	–	–	–	–	6.8	59	42.2	270	177	2	1.1	174	76.4	19.5
Clear Spring town	9	–	5	–	–	83	61.8	391	240	18	7.5	220	86.8	20.0
College Park city	157	5.1	1 707	6.5	13.9	2 159	80.0	21 070	12 153	383	3.2	11 544	67.9	15.9
Colmar Manor town	5	20.0	57	24.6	18.8	280	57.2	974	574	27	4.7	535	80.6	19.4
Cottage City town	4	–	75	22.7	10.6	155	54.6	923	512	32	6.3	467	80.1	24.8
Crisfield city	–	–	9	–	9.2	630	40.8	2 305	1 298	183	14.1	1 123	86.6	30.6
Cumberland city	147	–	419	4.3	6.6	4 526	56.2	20 778	10 436	894	8.6	9 326	84.3	18.2
Deer Park town	–	–	–	–	2.5	126	53.1	364	204	21	10.3	181	87.8	21.0
Delmar town	8	–	11	–	14.4	252	51.3	946	586	37	6.3	527	89.6	15.0
Denton town	2	–	28	25.0	9.8	333	51.0	1 533	867	67	7.7	794	84.5	25.3
District Heights city	35	37.1	300	6.3	19.8	1 489	72.3	5 021	3 616	190	5.0	3 379	83.6	24.8
Eagle Harbor town	3	–	2	–	–	2	86.4	22	5	–	–	5	100.0	40.0
East New Market town	3	–	3	–	2.4	43	68.4	177	130	5	3.8	125	88.0	18.4
Easton town	58	39.7	164	6.7	6.7	1 235	54.8	6 171	3 997	216	5.4	3 680	86.3	20.0
Edmonston town	28	14.3	62	33.9	14.3	230	55.2	919	626	23	3.7	585	88.7	25.6

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over					
									Civilian labor force			Workers	
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car-pools
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.													
Eldorado town	–	–	3	–	7.2	12	47.5	91	49	–	–	49	100.0	32.7
Elkton town	17	–	131	6.9	9.0	1 306	51.2	4 862	2 790	246	8.8	2 489	88.3	22.1
Emmitsburg town	–	–	9	–	10.1	309	65.5	1 199	767	40	5.2	702	80.9	29.8
Fairmount Heights town	19	21.1	14	21.4	21.8	427	45.0	1 183	615	51	8.3	555	65.6	20.7
Federalsburg town	6	–	12	16.7	10.3	394	44.6	1 503	915	63	6.9	822	84.8	26.5
Forest Heights town	55	16.4	235	19.1	18.9	756	78.6	2 198	1 467	63	4.3	1 402	86.9	28.7
Frederick city	202	3.5	769	9.8	13.1	4 838	60.5	22 067	14 273	661	4.6	13 589	84.8	28.0
Friendsville town	–	–	5	–	8.3	72	46.7	407	193	34	17.6	155	81.9	41.9
Frostburg city	–	–	167	7.2	4.3	936	62.0	6 767	3 072	215	7.0	2 652	77.6	23.6
Fruitland city	26	23.1	26	23.1	2.7	427	47.1	2 053	1 390	132	9.5	1 236	92.4	24.8
Funkstown town	8	–	18	–	5.4	187	59.2	877	566	38	6.7	519	89.2	20.6
Gaithersburg city	493	15.8	1 734	10.8	18.8	4 930	82.7	19 849	15 607	317	2.0	15 207	90.2	23.5
Galena town	–	–	6	–	14.4	68	46.9	298	170	11	6.5	155	94.8	12.3
Galestown town	–	–	2	–	5.5	30	43.0	112	66	3	4.5	63	100.0	44.4
Garrett Park town	33	15.2	29	17.2	3.7	307	94.6	854	569	28	4.9	535	83.7	28.2
Glenarden town	18	–	120	7.5	7.1	1 629	70.5	3 421	2 451	157	6.4	2 239	78.9	29.1
Glen Echo town	–	–	–	–	54.5	24	86.7	190	124	6	4.8	118	61.9	6.8
Goldsboro town	–	–	–	–	2.1	26	33.6	168	88	7	8.0	79	88.6	21.5
Grantsville town	–	–	6	–	6.2	76	56.4	402	247	21	8.5	226	77.0	24.8
Greenbelt city	139	5.8	1 013	10.0	18.9	2 427	86.7	14 410	11 429	356	3.1	11 011	85.7	21.0
Greensboro town	15	–	26	–	4.6	254	41.6	954	501	48	9.6	436	89.4	28.9
Hagerstown city	156	17.3	613	3.8	6.8	6 237	52.7	26 944	15 692	1 294	8.2	14 147	84.1	23.3
Hampstead town	7	28.6	17	41.2	5.1	206	55.2	997	705	34	4.8	651	90.8	30.7
Hancock town	1	–	20	30.0	10.6	381	49.5	1 404	804	71	8.8	715	86.9	22.1
Havre de Grace city	28	–	232	14.2	4.8	1 911	54.1	6 673	3 741	256	6.8	3 464	87.5	28.4
Hebron town	6	–	2	–	0.6	141	49.8	545	343	18	5.2	315	95.9	21.6
Henderson town	–	–	6	–	25.9	22	31.3	117	54	8	14.8	46	82.6	15.2
Highland Beach town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillsboro town	–	–	–	–	6.0	37	44.4	136	83	7	8.4	72	95.8	12.5
Hurlock town	–	–	9	–	5.5	413	49.5	1 223	782	85	10.9	688	90.3	25.4
Hyattsville city	162	11.7	875	16.8	12.8	2 031	67.8	10 266	6 631	267	4.0	6 206	81.9	19.9
Indian Head town	7	–	46	2.2	6.0	276	72.7	1 044	667	17	2.5	657	94.5	25.9
Keedysville town	–	–	3	–	1.3	106	66.6	363	228	6	2.6	215	85.1	31.6
Kensington town	16	31.3	124	10.5	15.4	230	84.7	1 571	899	20	2.2	869	78.3	16.7
Kitzmillerville town	–	–	2	–	7.5	87	47.8	295	125	7	5.6	102	81.4	42.2
Landover Hills town	16	–	23	–	6.9	267	71.9	1 176	793	36	4.5	749	87.0	25.4
La Plata town	17	–	70	12.9	15.7	460	71.5	1 922	1 184	45	3.8	1 153	91.3	27.1
Laurel city	149	14.1	612	13.9	17.1	1 927	76.5	9 555	7 152	226	3.2	6 945	88.0	25.3
Laytonsville town	–	–	–	–	–	49	77.4	148	98	–	–	96	82.3	17.7
Leonardtown town	5	–	35	–	5.7	276	69.9	1 136	718	50	7.0	670	81.0	19.3
Loch Lynn Heights town	–	–	2	100.0	7.6	107	57.9	369	203	16	7.9	186	89.2	32.3
Lonaconing town	2	–	12	–	5.8	235	54.7	1 130	520	29	5.6	471	82.2	35.0
Luke town	–	–	20	20.0	4.8	73	53.3	291	129	8	6.2	121	52.9	12.4
Manchester town	8	–	20	10.0	5.0	364	54.4	1 401	694	38	4.3	831	88.2	28.8
Mardela Springs town	–	–	2	–	0.6	61	48.2	275	131	7	5.3	123	95.9	22.0
Marydel town	–	–	–	–	21.0	33	29.2	117	59	8	13.6	51	82.4	37.3
Middletown town	9	–	25	16.0	9.1	355	70.9	1 326	915	23	2.5	890	87.8	26.9
Midland town	–	–	5	60.0	–	145	61.6	480	269	37	13.8	230	90.9	25.2
Millington town	2	–	4	–	5.2	128	45.6	424	248	16	6.5	217	88.0	29.5
Morningside town	16	–	30	6.7	7.4	340	62.0	1 005	631	34	5.4	578	92.6	27.0
Mountain Lake Park town	17	–	19	–	9.6	335	60.0	1 189	631	40	6.3	579	92.9	27.1
Mount Airy town	22	86.4	35	8.6	5.1	479	62.3	1 835	1 270	31	2.4	1 222	92.6	33.7
Mount Rainier city	48	27.1	560	13.0	25.6	1 203	65.6	5 898	3 787	173	4.6	3 507	73.1	21.3
Myersville town	–	–	3	–	1.7	75	59.2	344	218	14	6.4	202	88.1	18.8
New Carrollton city	256	12.1	999	9.8	15.6	2 711	85.0	9 588	7 523	310	4.1	7 124	80.7	22.6
New Market town	–	–	7	–	12.7	49	64.7	249	166	12	7.2	154	75.3	14.3
New Windsor town	10	40.0	21	47.6	3.1	176	51.9	665	407	10	2.5	395	83.5	27.8
North Beach town	4	–	31	9.7	5.3	324	52.0	1 059	642	60	9.3	553	90.2	34.5
North Brentwood town	2	–	2	–	9.9	104	37.2	444	242	38	15.7	183	61.7	34.4
North East town	5	–	26	–	2.9	318	43.0	1 089	662	73	11.0	580	89.1	32.4
Oakland town	6	–	23	8.7	17.0	371	58.8	1 526	757	43	5.7	699	76.5	21.0
Ocean City town	40	–	203	17.7	17.7	607	76.3	4 278	2 840	312	11.0	2 497	74.0	19.1
Oxford town	4	–	9	33.3	20.0	84	72.2	640	406	9	2.2	388	70.6	16.8
Perryville town	16	31.3	43	–	8.1	433	59.0	1 541	908	48	5.3	847	90.9	26.4
Pittsville town	3	–	–	–	11.7	103	45.8	402	271	25	9.2	246	90.7	27.2
Pocomoke City city	12	–	47	12.8	8.2	705	47.4	2 714	1 644	162	9.9	1 426	88.6	25.5
Poolesville town	69	11.6	90	7.8	9.2	976	92.2	2 172	1 686	27	1.6	1 649	97.3	27.2
Port Deposit town	2	–	8	–	–	184	49.4	505	254	22	8.7	218	80.7	29.4
Port Tobacco Village town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston town	–	–	10	20.0	9.8	113	62.6	366	243	11	4.5	231	93.9	14.3
Princess Anne town	10	–	35	8.6	7.3	256	53.0	1 147	659	64	9.7	586	85.5	24.1
Queen Anne town	4	–	8	–	1.6	77	36.9	195	128	21	16.4	107	83.2	26.2
Queenstown town	–	–	6	–	2.6	133	43.3	400	254	11	4.3	240	90.4	17.5
Ridgely town	2	–	9	–	6.8	202	49.5	697	427	25	5.9	396	86.4	23.0
Rising Sun town	9	–	20	–	10.8	230	69.9	856	537	29	5.4	499	90.8	28.3
Riverdale town	19	–	246	7.3	13.2	856	69.7	3 700	2 438	140	5.7	2 235	85.0	24.1
Rock Hall town	4	–	15	–	7.4	256	46.9	1 193	663	29	4.4	621	91.6	24.6
Rockville city	1 384	10.0	4 515	15.5	14.6	10 015	82.8	32 675	22 921	596	2.6	22 368	87.2	21.7
Rosemont town	–	–	5	–	13.6	93	69.3	261	152	5	3.3	147	93.9	34.0
St. Michaels town	3	100.0	17	–	13.0	203	47.7	1 076	622	30	4.8	584	77.1	31.0
Salisbury city	61	6.6	402	17.7	12.6	2 699	56.3	13 082	8 177	655	8.0	7 376	88.2	16.2
Seat Pleasant city	29	–	87	–	16.0	1 535	65.7	3 701	2 628	214	8.1	2 392	75.0	21.3
Secretary town	–	–	2	–	5.3	120	40.8	367	211	12	5.7	193	91.7	15.0
Sharpsburg town	3	–	2	–	3.7	146	51.5	568	342	32	9.4	304	92.1	24.7

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over					
									Civilian labor force			Workers	
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car-pools
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.													
Sharptown town	–	–	3	66.7	12.1	109	60.2	533	307	29	9.4	284	93.3	36.3
Smithsburg town	–	–	2	–	5.8	165	58.8	634	403	22	5.5	377	85.7	30.2
Snow Hill town	7	–	37	10.8	5.7	443	48.3	1 738	963	74	7.7	857	87.3	25.1
Somerset town	45	–	163	7.4	16.9	242	95.2	876	554	12	2.2	533	66.4	14.6
Sudlersville town	2	100.0	1	–	4.8	96	54.0	354	177	5	2.8	168	83.3	19.6
Sykesville town	–	–	30	13.3	3.8	317	54.4	1 325	929	45	4.8	866	94.1	25.2
Takoma Park city	314	11.1	1 820	20.4	25.8	2 480	79.1	13 264	9 204	303	3.3	8 813	66.5	21.1
Taneytown city	12	33.3	34	14.7	3.7	507	49.5	1 889	1 333	52	3.9	1 250	84.5	31.6
Templeville town	–	–	–	–	–	2	26.1	87	44	–	–	39	92.3	30.8
Thurmont town	12	–	41	–	8.0	624	60.9	2 219	1 501	63	4.2	1 435	84.1	23.7
Trappe town	2	–	4	–	7.7	124	64.9	571	418	10	2.4	406	86.0	22.2
Union Bridge town	2	–	9	–	2.3	141	34.5	744	453	34	7.5	412	84.2	30.3
University Park town	39	–	184	–	8.5	387	91.1	2 038	1 316	17	1.3	1 272	79.7	15.8
Upper Marlboro town	–	–	83	12.0	22.6	48	61.3	783	196	2	1.0	192	76.6	18.2
Vienna town	–	–	–	–	6.6	42	40.8	237	126	7	5.6	119	90.8	32.8
Walkersville town	17	11.8	36	5.6	13.4	498	70.3	1 675	1 199	36	3.0	1 165	90.1	30.1
Washington Grove town	–	–	51	2.0	16.5	88	84.3	478	339	13	3.8	324	90.1	27.5
Westernport town	4	–	18	–	1.5	455	60.4	2 175	1 179	91	7.7	1 079	92.7	21.9
Westminster city	33	18.2	199	13.6	10.7	1 271	54.8	7 230	4 267	169	4.0	4 014	82.2	24.4
Willards town	1	–	17	–	3.0	80	44.7	431	273	1	0.4	268	88.4	29.9
Williamsport town	2	–	33	–	8.5	347	53.3	1 777	1 043	86	8.2	950	87.1	23.1
Woodsboro town	2	–	9	–	0.8	112	44.6	423	269	6	2.2	263	82.1	27.4

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					
												Related children		Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks		House-holds	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
The State	2 798 663	8.0	2 274 280	5.9	8 295	20 283	23 114	4 118 381	404 532	9.8	47 375	142 995	103 906	543 670
SMSA'S														
Baltimore, Md.	1 437 391	8.8	1 141 667	6.8	7 680	18 958	21 826	2 120 310	252 373	11.9	27 315	92 672	67 670	329 686
Cumberland, Md.–W. Va.	50 693	9.3	36 853	8.6	6 049	13 885	16 927	77 852	9 512	12.2	1 634	3 049	2 098	13 718
Hagerstown, Md.	70 741	8.7	57 322	6.0	6 784	16 636	19 346	107 958	11 687	10.8	1 961	3 854	2 807	15 966
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va.	902 154	6.3	763 118	4.2	10 192	25 190	28 801	1 293 369	74 845	5.8	6 337	24 825	17 900	102 875
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	37 801	9.6	28 807	7.3	6 598	18 319	20 144	58 932	5 542	9.4	694	1 811	1 247	8 102
COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES														
Allegany	50 693	9.3	36 853	8.6	6 049	13 885	16 927	77 852	9 512	12.2	1 634	3 049	2 098	13 718
Anne Arundel	250 558	7.3	203 912	4.8	8 402	22 676	24 771	356 700	22 298	6.3	2 090	8 426	6 023	31 042
Baltimore	448 038	6.8	369 754	5.0	9 044	21 640	24 414	642 595	33 861	5.3	4 296	10 099	7 325	47 781
Calvert	21 704	8.7	16 840	6.7	7 354	22 106	23 831	34 214	3 527	10.3	325	1 416	1 121	4 870
Caroline	14 117	11.0	11 622	6.2	5 946	14 452	17 105	22 767	3 077	13.5	759	921	646	4 462
Carroll	61 133	6.6	50 572	3.9	7 488	21 358	23 340	92 420	4 860	5.3	940	1 517	1 108	7 673
Cecil	37 801	9.6	28 807	7.3	6 598	18 319	20 144	58 932	5 542	9.4	694	1 811	1 247	8 102
Charles	45 915	8.3	36 333	5.9	7 460	24 229	25 747	71 942	6 401	8.9	653	2 630	2 035	9 027
Dorchester	18 799	10.1	15 901	6.6	6 200	13 766	16 699	29 857	4 317	14.5	939	1 418	1 074	6 236
Frederick	74 299	6.9	61 779	3.3	7 479	20 619	22 639	111 508	7 447	6.7	1 468	2 274	1 610	10 730
Garrett	16 014	11.4	11 716	9.4	5 212	13 071	14 959	25 961	4 097	15.8	719	1 363	970	5 900
Harford	97 234	8.2	76 836	5.5	7 628	21 587	23 565	141 910	10 638	7.5	1 001	4 028	2 914	14 969
Howard	80 060	5.1	67 687	3.6	10 065	27 612	30 328	117 402	4 240	3.6	397	1 424	1 066	6 152
Kent	10 736	6.8	8 992	5.8	6 502	13 979	16 347	16 085	2 129	13.2	523	554	417	3 083
Montgomery	396 508	5.4	337 770	3.3	12 344	28 994	33 711	572 955	24 882	4.3	2 388	7 388	5 213	34 111
Prince George's	459 731	6.8	389 015	4.9	8 616	22 395	25 525	648 472	43 562	6.7	3 296	14 807	10 652	59 737
Queen Anne's	16 243	9.0	13 310	6.0	7 160	17 392	19 600	25 115	2 388	9.5	489	766	589	3 471
St. Mary's	38 451	8.1	30 132	6.1	6 601	18 743	20 573	58 053	6 300	10.9	869	2 453	1 772	9 401
Somerset	11 896	11.9	9 918	11.2	5 284	11 975	14 602	18 493	2 908	15.7	722	949	670	4 415
Talbot	16 105	7.2	13 929	5.3	8 217	16 539	19 733	25 256	2 584	10.2	555	780	536	3 959
Washington	70 741	8.7	57 322	6.0	6 784	16 636	19 346	107 958	11 687	10.8	1 961	3 854	2 807	15 966
Wicomico	41 603	9.0	35 393	6.5	6 666	15 818	18 446	61 979	7 764	12.5	1 300	2 594	1 880	10 987
Worcester	19 916	9.7	16 981	9.0	6 572	14 149	16 620	30 672	4 035	13.2	766	1 296	899	5 809
Baltimore city	500 368	12.5	372 906	10.8	5 877	12 811	15 721	769 283	176 476	22.9	18 591	67 178	49 234	222 069
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Aberdeen town	7 829	10.9	6 132	7.6	6 989	17 023	18 903	11 515	1 809	15.7	119	765	572	2 294
Accident town	141	9.2	123	2.4	8 227	17 917	19 722	246	28	11.4	4	13	11	37
Annapolis city	21 193	8.3	17 920	5.9	8 581	17 684	20 244	31 299	4 813	15.4	307	2 048	1 495	5 759
Baltimore city	500 368	12.5	372 906	10.8	5 877	12 811	15 721	769 283	176 476	22.9	18 591	67 178	49 234	222 069
Barclay town	94	12.8	76	6.6	5 890	13 125	15 833	146	5	3.4	3	–	–	14
Barnesville town	91	8.8	78	7.7	10 415	25 000	23 750	135	7	5.2	4	–	–	7
Barton town	379	9.8	260	6.2	5 865	14 844	16 548	631	40	6.3	16	8	6	75
Bel Air town	5 438	6.6	4 437	4.4	9 109	19 299	22 579	7 805	481	6.2	40	147	101	695
Berlin town	1 265	7.7	1 160	10.6	6 231	12 813	15 192	2 150	327	15.2	51	134	92	484
Berwyn Heights town	2 294	9.9	1 904	4.2	9 988	28 094	28 846	3 129	38	1.2	–	–	–	62
Betterton town	215	6.0	164	12.8	6 258	13 382	15 000	354	45	12.7	2	17	6	71
Bladensburg town	5 250	7.6	4 746	8.6	7 880	16 215	19 042	7 682	740	9.6	118	190	137	922
Boonsboro town	1 152	4.9	974	3.4	7 213	19 255	21 143	1 755	77	4.4	20	22	11	139
Bowie city	22 785	5.8	18 496	3.0	9 612	32 373	32 769	33 598	567	1.7	24	260	236	771
Brentwood town	2 062	17.1	1 558	5.3	6 766	17 431	19 423	3 000	253	8.4	46	32	6	381
Brookeville town	92	9.8	74	–	8 020	24 375	23 750	134	10	7.5	–	2	2	12
Brookview town	49	4.1	40	–	5 744	11 250	17 917	78	8	10.3	4	–	–	8
Brunswick town	2 831	9.4	2 135	4.3	6 482	18 462	20 875	4 530	212	4.7	72	50	34	421
Burkittsville town	139	7.9	110	15.5	6 687	16 875	20 000	204	24	11.8	2	9	7	34
Cambridge city	6 775	11.4	5 814	8.1	5 625	11 638	14 636	11 053	2 107	19.1	435	690	513	2 939
Capitol Heights town	2 064	8.2	1 638	9.1	5 979	21 530	23 966	3 266	392	12.0	10	208	155	632
Carlton town	272	11.4	259	10.0	5 396	11 467	16 389	481	106	21.8	22	46	32	135
Centreville town	1 169	9.6	1 028	5.0	6 768	15 110	17 862	1 863	190	10.2	42	54	44	284
Charlestown town	451	7.8	357	5.0	6 254	14 315	15 741	710	65	9.2	8	16	10	140
Chesapeake Beach town	904	10.5	680	4.1	7 549	20 750	22 804	1 391	114	8.1	11	52	43	181
Chesapeake City town	569	9.0	432	11.3	5 736	14 181	18 289	911	110	12.1	26	41	24	164
Chestertown town	2 265	5.3	2 041	2.2	6 700	12 901	16 848	2 739	465	17.0	130	100	94	569
Cheverly town	3 918	7.7	3 375	3.7	11 422	26 947	28 958	5 747	253	4.4	13	75	57	309
Chevy Chase Section Four town	2 108	4.2	1 808	1.8	18 697	36 870	47 516	3 189	145	4.5	6	2	2	162
Chevy Chase Village town	1 296	3.8	1 108	2.3	26 352	55 760	59 588	2 116	58	2.7	15	13	13	66
Church Creek town	87	2.3	75	10.7	6 121	12 500	18 594	127	18	14.2	3	3	–	26
Church Hill town	208	6.7	175	7.4	6 835	10 500	13 333	337	37	11.0	6	13	8	61
Clear Spring town	289	6.2	256	3.1	7 324	14 437	18 611	481	29	6.0	9	–	–	38
College Park city	19 882	4.2	17 701	2.6	6 643	24 396	28 675	14 581	1 370	9.4	130	107	73	1 663
Colmar Manor town	816	15.2	622	5.0	6 461	18 750	20 966	1 296	148	11.4	11	59	45	200
Cottage City town	718	14.1	565	3.5	6 795	15 147	19 556	1 150	134	11.7	63	13	9	175
Crisfield city	1 754	10.8	1 508	16.6	5 078	10 020	11 875	2 851	581	20.4	124	207	124	923
Cumberland city	15 493	11.3	11 203	9.3	6 201	11 901	16 000	25 516	3 836	15.0	727	1 230	790	5 376
Deer Park town	305	13.4	208	13.9	4 409	11 528	12 813	497	73	14.7	10	37	26	131
Delmar town	758	9.4	623	8.5	6 071	14 036	16 892	1 232	151	12.3	47	44	32	230
Denton town	1 124	12.1	997	8.0	6 553	12 750	17 348	1 850	325	17.6	52	106	56	466
District Heights city	4 592	6.1	3 874	4.3	8 416	20 516	24 231	6 757	465	6.9	34	131	87	573
Eagle Harbor town	9	–	7	–	6 211	6 071	50 581	42	6	14.3	6	–	–	6
East New Market town	136	2.2	132	1.5	7 268	15 000	21 042	231	40	17.3	6	20	15	53
Easton town	4 767	7.1	4 316	5.9	7 023	14 164	18 539	7 307	777	10.6	188	224	143	1 217
Edmonston town	818	8.1	676	5.0	7 145	18 113	18 983	1 221	106	8.7	9	35	20	134

Table 4. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
												Related children		
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks		House-holds	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.														
Eldorado town	73	6.8	53	3.8	6 272	18 194	18 194	99	6	6.1	2	–	–	6
Elkton town	3 917	11.0	3 065	7.2	6 108	14 644	17 442	6 192	792	12.8	118	282	213	1 234
Emmitsburg town	876	5.8	824	5.1	5 623	15 812	17 963	1 549	280	18.1	177	38	27	302
Fairmount Heights town	933	12.5	660	8.5	5 290	15 048	18 073	1 609	249	15.5	37	110	84	306
Federalsburg town	1 188	14.1	1 002	6.1	6 053	12 112	16 250	1 934	287	14.8	72	95	61	419
Forest Heights town	2 012	9.5	1 531	5.4	8 085	24 038	25 335	2 981	196	6.6	18	54	46	202
Frederick city	18 233	7.8	15 832	4.2	7 502	17 538	20 255	26 850	2 759	10.3	397	963	669	3 635
Friendsville town	328	10.7	238	10.9	4 355	8 000	11 000	500	117	23.4	33	25	20	175
Frostburg city	5 532	5.3	4 598	5.1	5 307	12 786	17 075	5 749	769	13.4	144	125	101	1 061
Fruitland city	1 766	12.7	1 625	10.6	5 492	11 856	13 295	2 694	413	15.3	27	169	132	682
Funkstown town	740	8.8	606	5.9	526	14 846	18 095	1 103	56	5.1	16	13	11	112
Gaithersburg city	18 745	5.4	16 830	3.5	9 779	21 118	23 496	26 055	1 656	6.4	91	568	367	2 130
Galena town	235	7.2	189	6.9	6 212	13 625	15 781	363	33	9.1	5	11	6	49
Galestown town	97	11.3	75	6.7	6 507	14 375	16 667	140	10	7.1	4	2	2	15
Garrett Park town	727	7.7	620	3.9	11 918	34 033	35 987	1 133	61	5.4	9	23	18	61
Glenarden town	3 281	8.5	2 714	10.2	6 717	22 416	23 410	4 960	497	10.0	35	229	175	615
Glen Echo town	154	3.2	163	–	9 010	19 808	28 125	230	13	5.7	–	–	–	23
Goldsboro town	123	13.0	90	6.7	5 337	11 875	17 946	203	5	2.5	3	–	–	7
Grantsville town	316	10.1	271	8.9	6 204	12 008	14 125	504	53	10.5	18	13	7	77
Greenbelt city	13 393	5.4	12 276	3.5	10 301	20 953	24 536	17 181	1 301	7.6	67	110	99	1 597
Greensboro town	743	14.5	570	7.4	5 248	12 717	17 244	1 234	217	17.6	67	61	49	299
Hagerstown city	21 119	11.2	17 103	8.8	6 264	12 505	15 859	33 321	5 360	16.1	980	1 738	1 212	7 485
Hampstead town	844	7.1	729	6.7	7 083	15 811	18 935	1 291	93	7.2	28	22	18	133
Hancock town	1 146	11.0	851	7.6	5 468	11 632	14 918	1 874	369	19.7	59	129	80	486
Havre de Grace city	5 442	12.5	4 170	6.6	6 342	14 441	18 345	8 510	1 482	17.4	169	601	427	1 806
Hebron town	417	7.7	377	3.4	5 779	14 722	17 857	711	63	8.9	24	12	7	106
Henderson town	71	15.5	58	10.3	6 041	8 482	9 375	139	33	23.7	15	5	5	51
Highland Beach town	...	...	...	...	...	28 750	35 472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillsboro town	109	11.9	91	4.4	5 640	15 313	16 458	191	17	8.9	–	3	3	42
Hurlock town	1 027	11.1	835	6.7	5 620	14 297	15 609	1 682	136	8.1	16	48	36	257
Hyattsville city	8 339	8.4	7 073	4.8	8 593	19 321	23 345	12 455	829	6.7	117	184	119	1 104
Indian Head town	931	9.0	741	7.2	8 418	20 898	24 702	1 374	47	3.4	8	15	13	84
Keedysville town	291	13.1	244	2.5	7 168	17 500	21 071	478	55	11.5	5	25	17	68
Kensington town	1 128	7.5	1 001	4.0	11 052	24 632	30 080	1 733	73	4.2	29	10	10	97
Kitzmillerville town	215	16.3	140	15.0	4 768	10 217	12 303	384	81	21.1	14	30	30	111
Landover Hills town	1 028	8.2	855	4.7	8 230	22 770	24 318	1 474	82	5.6	7	30	16	111
La Plata town	1 565	8.6	1 358	4.3	8 379	21 602	23 529	2 316	152	6.6	25	45	32	207
Laurel city	8 687	5.8	7 754	3.8	9 099	20 053	22 008	12 026	999	8.3	83	344	247	1 302
Laytonsville town	132	7.6	94	2.1	8 103	23 750	29 167	185	18	9.7	2	6	6	19
Leonardtown town	876	9.5	762	7.1	7 351	17 298	20 982	1 359	149	11.0	26	24	11	195
Loch Lynn Heights town	319	8.8	215	5.6	5 046	13 958	15 288	500	62	12.4	16	21	12	85
Lonaconing town	802	11.8	555	6.1	5 446	9 813	14 861	1 382	185	13.4	56	49	39	285
Luke town	205	5.4	143	5.6	6 382	14 063	16 181	355	17	4.8	9	2	2	32
Manchester town	1 150	5.2	952	4.1	7 062	17 146	20 461	1 767	122	6.9	41	26	21	212
Mardela Springs town	196	7.1	148	9.5	5 536	13 875	13 977	329	27	8.2	14	–	–	61
Marydel town	102	17.6	69	20.3	5 034	14 861	15 000	138	20	14.5	1	9	9	24
Middletown town	1 122	4.6	1 000	3.7	8 733	21 424	24 175	1 742	42	2.4	19	6	4	93
Midland town	397	7.6	267	12.4	5 748	13 583	18 056	633	110	17.4	16	45	35	139
Millington town	336	7.1	288	4.9	5 231	12 266	15 437	563	61	10.8	23	6	1	98
Morningside town	933	12.3	674	5.8	6 828	22 056	22 389	1 375	125	9.1	7	52	32	173
Mountain Lake Park town	946	10.8	709	7.2	6 235	15 708	16 985	1 499	126	8.4	20	48	43	198
Mount Airy town	1 598	8.4	1 339	2.4	7 952	21 799	23 899	2 449	161	6.6	28	44	30	207
Mount Rainier city	4 934	11.3	4 002	4.4	7 122	13 671	18 159	7 339	822	11.2	87	152	104	1 203
Myersville town	276	7.6	231	1.7	7 923	18 636	20 833	421	7	1.7	7	–	–	29
New Carrollton city	9 167	6.4	7 971	4.5	9 654	24 732	28 492	12 604	794	6.3	17	291	211	1 022
New Market town	195	10.8	179	7.3	8 252	18 229	19 844	301	22	7.3	8	3	3	46
New Windsor town	547	10.4	435	5.1	6 742	16 213	18 646	862	81	9.4	15	36	20	127
North Beach town	906	13.4	680	9.7	6 010	14 808	17 174	1 495	269	18.0	23	112	67	334
North Brentwood town	344	18.0	243	2.9	4 828	13 571	16 875	545	125	22.9	20	46	32	153
North East town	914	15.3	722	10.7	5 659	14 071	15 734	1 462	145	9.9	21	54	45	258
Oakland town	1 052	9.6	838	6.9	5 799	10 779	14 321	1 829	339	18.5	66	137	97	460
Ocean City town	3 642	9.2	3 160	10.4	9 161	15 804	18 506	4 912	462	9.4	24	89	33	713
Oxford town	438	6.4	436	4.4	9 135	15 855	18 807	738	68	9.2	17	23	18	101
Perryville town	1 330	12.6	953	4.9	6 627	16 771	19 314	2 016	216	10.7	22	73	54	329
Pittsville town	313	8.9	292	9.6	6 000	14 464	16 471	509	58	11.4	14	21	14	68
Pocomoke City city	2 096	8.0	1 809	10.0	5 602	12 402	16 081	3 510	580	16.5	141	188	127	730
Poolesville town	2 143	3.2	1 829	2.0	9 160	30 034	30 316	3 416	101	3.0	–	51	22	101
Port Deposit town	426	10.8	293	18.1	4 635	13 750	14 625	690	146	21.2	2	62	38	212
Port Tobacco Village town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston town	294	6.8	262	4.6	9 530	18 750	23 194	498	26	5.2	6	5	5	33
Princess Anne town	890	11.0	742	9.8	5 534	11 346	13 333	1 483	324	21.8	59	100	62	442
Queen Anne town	156	3.2	133	9.0	5 582	15 250	18 036	275	57	20.7	–	36	31	63
Queenstown town	323	11.5	270	6.7	6 334	17 692	19 643	515	29	5.6	15	–	–	43
Ridgely town	532	10.3	463	8.0	5 442	12 462	14 350	930	152	16.3	33	60	43	214
Rising Sun town	714	7.8	572	5.2	7 269	17 463	19 741	1 160	84	7.2	24	15	2	134
Riverdale town	3 289	10.8	2 630	7.0	7 705	16 942	20 537	4 696	305	6.5	72	43	22	441
Rock Hall town	897	6.7	714	7.1	5 956	12 564	14 600	1 502	228	15.2	64	61	45	324
Rockville city	29 465	5.7	24 904	3.3	10 373	27 912	31 291	42 873	2 097	4.9	270	640	370	3 033
Rosemont town	243	10.7	170	2.9	8 095	23 750	24 250	333	11	3.3	–	3	–	11
St. Michaels town	774	12.1	685	6.4	6 134	11 209	14 643	1 299	258	19.9	56	82	58	351
Salisbury city	10 445	8.8	9 041	7.1	6 883	14 176	17 441	15 866	2 400	15.1	342	644	412	3 431
Seat Pleasant city	3 480	6.1	2 746	7.6	7 077	25 273	25 972	5 213	559	10.7	8	293	240	774
Secretary town	298	7.0	236	3.4	4 486	11 797	15 667	483	76	15.7	15	29	23	120
Sharpsburg town	441	7.5	357	5.3	6 762	15 673	18 036	739	65	8.8	14	25	21	115

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.

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									Income in 1979 below poverty level				Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
												Related children	
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks		Households	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.													
Sharptown town	415	6.7	351	2.3	6 649	16 429	19 635	639	34	5.3	24	–	–	55
Smithsburg town	536	7.8	442	1.8	6 635	14 441	16 964	833	68	8.2	11	25	20	104
Snow Hill town	1 300	9.5	1 094	7.4	5 815	14 179	17 146	2 106	255	12.1	58	96	65	407
Somerset town	703	3.4	626	3.8	21 934	51 352	54 854	1 094	28	2.6	–	8	8	35
Sudlersville town	256	11.7	204	4.9	6 580	13 333	18 182	430	54	12.6	8	9	9	73
Sykesville town	1 118	7.2	965	6.9	6 970	16 909	19 250	1 623	119	7.3	20	30	25	203
Takoma Park city	11 375	5.2	9 876	4.4	9 111	19 234	23 039	15 656	1 402	9.0	89	306	192	1 966
Taneytown city	1 593	7.4	1 396	4.3	5 907	14 731	15 971	2 616	203	7.8	35	83	58	344
Templeville town	65	10.8	48	4.2	4 468	6 827	8 333	93	11	11.8	4	–	–	36
Thurmont town	1 880	9.8	1 640	4.0	6 877	15 915	19 222	2 922	201	6.9	46	53	50	270
Trappe town	468	2.8	453	3.8	6 922	18 173	21 250	724	66	9.1	15	23	10	76
Union Bridge town	581	7.2	474	4.0	6 456	14 679	19 412	925	85	9.2	40	17	15	108
University Park town	1 572	6.9	1 444	2.9	14 185	36 137	38 594	2 422	31	1.3	15	–	–	31
Upper Marlboro town	258	10.5	583	16.3	6 562	22 679	30 742	364	17	4.7	2	1	–	19
Vienna town	169	7.7	147	2.0	6 985	15 250	19 250	292	41	14.0	18	7	4	43
Walkersville town	1 484	5.1	1 268	2.4	8 231	23 901	25 462	2 304	72	3.1	15	21	15	88
Washington Grove town	401	5.7	367	1.1	11 899	32 816	35 899	556	13	2.3	–	6	–	15
Westernport town	1 718	8.1	1 342	6.4	6 562	14 418	17 254	2 680	272	10.1	56	91	72	371
Westminster city	6 004	8.1	5 428	6.1	6 711	14 165	17 050	7 582	852	11.2	163	210	137	1 213
Willards town	363	13.2	296	5.7	6 223	14 511	17 125	548	60	10.9	24	15	12	84
Williamsport town	1 332	6.7	1 084	5.2	8 519	17 957	20 020	2 062	158	7.7	48	39	29	254
Woodsboro town	317	2.8	285	2.1	7 135	17 958	20 125	543	37	6.8	12	6	2	91

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units									Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—									Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company		Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms		Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier			Public sewer					Total					
The State	1 549 680	23.6	22.4	22.4	82.8	79.6	90.8	70.1	97.5	57.3	1 460 865	20.6	86.5	413	149	266
SMSA'S																
Baltimore, Md.	796 299	21.5	27.7	19.5	87.0	83.7	91.7	65.8	98.0	56.0	756 980	19.8	81.8	374	144	246
Cumberland, Md.–W. Va.	31 555	10.1	52.8	8.0	80.1	77.9	84.5	36.3	95.9	56.4	29 669	13.9	85.2	273	115	166
Hagerstown, Md.	42 009	18.9	40.0	12.7	71.7	55.6	86.1	52.6	94.5	54.5	39 957	17.4	88.3	324	131	201
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va.	475 033	24.6	7.3	34.7	94.2	91.7	96.0	88.2	98.5	58.3	453 362	23.3	92.8	500	193	310
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	21 558	27.1	27.2	7.2	40.8	40.5	82.4	48.9	96.3	61.8	19 364	18.0	93.0	354	147	220
COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES																
Allegany	31 555	10.1	52.8	8.0	80.1	77.9	84.5	36.3	95.9	56.4	29 669	13.9	85.2	273	115	166
Anne Arundel	126 732	34.1	11.9	15.6	72.7	66.6	94.1	77.5	98.2	63.2	121 028	21.9	94.4	422	153	280
Baltimore	243 216	22.8	13.8	22.3	91.5	87.9	96.4	77.8	98.8	54.9	237 371	19.2	92.5	369	152	276
Calvert	12 571	45.3	15.6	2.2	24.8	14.4	79.3	64.2	93.0	70.8	10 731	18.2	93.8	439	146	259
Caroline	8 813	25.4	40.0	3.5	36.9	32.1	66.0	47.9	93.3	60.2	8 219	15.8	89.1	324	130	191
Carroll	32 055	38.5	28.0	7.1	38.7	33.2	88.2	46.5	97.1	68.6	30 631	18.1	94.7	408	147	241
Cecil	21 558	27.1	27.2	7.2	40.8	40.5	82.4	48.9	96.3	61.8	19 364	18.0	93.0	354	147	220
Charles	22 618	46.9	10.1	7.3	52.8	44.8	82.3	77.5	92.7	74.8	21 378	20.8	95.2	470	143	274
Dorchester	12 397	17.7	39.9	5.0	52.3	50.3	60.5	45.8	89.0	51.9	11 329	13.8	86.8	315	145	188
Frederick	39 491	35.7	32.3	9.7	50.2	49.0	85.2	61.3	95.6	69.0	37 499	19.9	92.3	429	145	265
Garrett	9 549	30.5	31.0	4.1	28.9	25.6	73.8	4.6	92.8	61.5	8 764	16.2	89.8	305	119	193
Harford	49 345	35.7	15.2	14.3	58.7	55.5	90.7	69.2	97.9	65.2	46 547	20.4	93.9	392	154	249
Howard	42 486	58.8	7.5	22.7	80.9	74.4	95.5	85.5	98.8	66.8	39 989	24.7	96.6	520	182	328
Kent	6 745	18.1	43.8	5.5	42.6	42.7	68.9	45.0	90.1	61.4	6 133	19.0	88.7	326	142	211
Montgomery	216 052	27.2	7.9	31.5	94.8	92.8	97.6	90.8	99.2	62.7	207 195	22.0	93.5	548	213	342
Prince George's	236 363	20.1	6.6	40.3	97.6	95.2	95.8	86.8	98.4	52.7	224 789	24.8	91.9	463	182	295
Queen Anne's	9 751	36.0	27.9	2.2	13.0	13.7	71.1	48.8	90.4	64.5	8 850	17.8	92.9	382	134	213
St. Mary's	21 095	38.3	10.2	6.7	33.1	26.2	82.3	64.4	94.9	63.7	18 791	25.5	93.1	433	144	251
Somerset	7 582	22.2	43.7	3.0	38.8	33.5	59.9	43.7	86.9	58.1	6 751	10.6	83.7	292	134	161
Talbot	11 138	23.8	39.5	4.8	45.4	43.5	74.5	58.6	94.1	57.7	9 934	16.7	90.7	377	151	233
Washington	42 009	18.9	40.0	12.7	71.7	55.6	86.1	52.6	94.5	54.5	39 957	17.4	88.3	324	131	201
Wicomico	24 559	27.9	24.7	9.2	46.2	44.8	78.3	55.2	96.0	59.6	22 876	20.2	88.2	331	136	241
Worcester	19 535	46.7	21.2	33.8	68.7	67.1	74.5	58.6	93.6	44.1	11 656	20.9	88.8	337	136	209
Baltimore city	302 465	5.8	50.3	20.7	99.9	98.8	87.0	50.0	97.3	49.5	281 414	18.8	61.8	293	129	214
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Aberdeen town	4 531	19.4	14.8	28.9	99.1	97.6	90.3	71.2	97.7	47.9	4 190	25.5	87.3	325	144	244
Accident town	107	29.0	31.8	–	88.8	84.1	91.6	12.1	95.3	57.0	95	12.6	92.6	333	135	196
Annapolis city	13 332	24.3	24.2	35.1	99.7	99.0	92.5	73.4	98.5	45.4	12 430	25.2	80.4	437	175	278
Baltimore city	302 465	5.8	50.3	20.7	99.9	98.8	87.0	50.0	97.3	49.5	281 414	18.8	61.8	293	129	214
Barclay town	57	8.8	49.1	–	–	8.8	77.2	71.9	100.0	80.7	52	3.8	96.2	300	124	…
Barnesville town	59	6.8	59.3	–	–	–	81.4	67.8	93.2	86.4	53	9.4	86.8	625	196	…
Barton town	252	3.6	68.7	6.3	93.7	82.1	71.4	25.4	94.4	58.7	236	9.3	88.1	212	100	149
Bel Air town	3 305	32.6	11.5	37.2	99.1	99.0	95.3	84.9	99.3	45.5	3 150	26.1	91.9	396	164	281
Berlin town	865	14.1	48.8	4.7	94.2	90.5	60.8	41.4	90.5	56.3	796	15.8	86.6	329	145	193
Berwyn Heights town	1 006	1.0	10.0	1.5	100.0	99.1	96.9	88.2	100.0	81.4	995	4.7	98.7	374	188	475
Betharton town	164	11.6	64.0	4.9	100.0	99.4	84.8	42.7	100.0	56.1	148	25.7	93.9	338	151	211
Bladensburg town	3 555	18.9	6.1	78.3	100.0	99.6	97.5	91.9	97.4	19.9	3 391	41.0	85.8	415	161	280
Boonsboro town	707	17.5	44.6	4.1	98.9	98.2	88.8	56.2	98.0	56.3	677	18.9	90.3	367	141	232
Bowie city	9 563	15.7	1.5	0.7	99.7	98.6	99.1	98.7	99.7	95.7	9 463	14.1	98.9	448	198	500+
Brentwood town	1 182	2.2	38.0	38.2	100.0	99.7	94.0	59.5	98.3	33.4	1 105	20.0	83.6	420	157	250
Brookeville town	48	4.2	60.4	4.2	58.3	68.8	85.4	64.6	95.8	81.3	45	13.3	100.0	425	200	…
Brookview town	40	5.0	85.0	–	15.0	10.0	85.0	42.5	95.0	72.5	32	6.3	93.8	231	119	…
Brunswick town	1 622	29.3	54.3	9.7	99.2	97.2	86.4	63.2	93.5	74.2	1 525	18.0	86.4	381	160	220
Burkittsville town	79	3.8	92.4	–	–	–	67.1	38.0	93.7	70.9	71	36.6	97.2	471	116	269
Cambridge city	4 723	9.1	46.7	10.9	99.0	98.4	61.3	43.6	95.0	41.0	4 446	16.6	78.0	324	152	188
Capitol Heights town	912	8.6	23.8	3.9	100.0	98.8	88.4	61.1	97.8	75.5	813	18.1	85.4	393	166	355
Ceciltan town	193	18.1	53.9	3.6	97.9	95.9	73.1	52.8	93.8	47.7	175	15.4	80.0	316	146	182
Centreville town	762	11.8	53.3	4.5	97.2	95.9	73.8	46.9	94.5	52.1	732	17.2	89.8	297	152	210
Charlestown town	304	5.3	48.0	–	1.0	94.4	73.7	38.5	95.4	49.0	274	19.0	93.8	323	126	239
Chesapeake Beach town	577	27.6	31.0	2.4	41.8	78.9	81.8	62.7	98.3	61.4	491	17.9	90.2	404	133	299
Chesapeake City town	356	5.6	69.9	2.8	95.2	93.0	79.8	43.8	93.0	61.0	332	14.5	88.9	363	155	215
Chestertown town	1 307	13.2	56.4	14.2	99.5	94.9	72.4	50.6	90.7	48.0	1 221	23.3	77.3	366	152	214
Cheverly town	2 108	5.8	11.1	28.8	100.0	100.0	98.5	93.3	98.5	61.7	2 064	20.6	95.1	516	186	303
Chevy Chase Section Four town	1 257	11.1	65.4	20.6	100.0	100.0	98.7	89.2	99.1	72.7	1 234	22.9	92.1	745	250+	356
Chevy Chase Village town	706	0.7	67.4	1.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	89.7	100.0	96.0	694	8.1	95.8	750+	250+	500+
Church Creek town	56	5.4	57.1	3.6	3.6	5.4	62.5	50.0	89.3	53.6	56	17.9	96.4	300	129	218
Church Hill town	131	12.2	74.0	–	3.1	–	58.0	36.6	93.1	72.5	123	17.9	91.9	250	148	178
Clear Spring town	201	5.0	84.1	2.0	97.0	97.0	86.1	46.8	95.0	55.2	194	10.3	86.6	233	128	186
College Park city	5 284	5.8	13.5	21.6	99.8	99.4	95.9	84.4	98.8	61.0	5 183	18.4	93.4	403	184	285
Colmar Manor town	415	8.0	53.3	5.3	100.0	99.3	88.9	74.5	97.6	45.3	407	17.4	88.2	411	143	292
Cottage City town	479	25.5	50.5	26.5	100.0	99.6	96.2	73.1	98.3	48.0	459	14.8	72.8	389	145	95
Crisfield city	1 211	11.5	56.5	7.8	99.1	96.9	60.0	40.3	89.6	52.2	1 095	12.7	70.3	286	144	147
Cumberland city	11 518	4.2	67.6	13.6	99.8	98.7	86.0	44.8	98.2	51.5	10 658	15.7	76.2	277	125	163
Deer Park town	175	26.9	33.7	2.3	2.3	7.4	64.0	4.0	90.9	70.3	160	11.9	89.4	288	130	195
Delmar town	526	9.1	71.1	4.2	99.0	97.0	79.7	41.8	98.7	71.3	480	15.4	93.5	313	138	220
Denton town	833	21.4	51.0	17.4	99.0	96.3	77.1	55.9	98.2	52.7	779	27.9	81.0	298	155	176
District Heights city	2 423	3.0	6.5	30.7	99.7	99.7	95.6	62.3	98.8	57.2	2 380	27.1	88.5	416	184	241
Eagle Harbor town	19	31.6	15.8	–	–	–	31.6	15.8	84.2	31.6	17	17.6	70.6	475	140	…
East New Market town	91	1.1	79.1	–	97.8	93.4	71.4	64.8	95.6	69.2	89	–	93.3	475	153	231
Easton town	3 274	18.6	38.8	10.8	97.3	95.7	77.2	65.3	97.4	40.5	3 125	21.6	85.5	361	161	231
Edmonston town	475	3.8	29.5	37.9	99.6	99.6	94.7	81.9	98.9	40.2	459	24.4	91..	418	152	286

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built			Source of water by public system or private company				1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms		Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure		Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning			Total					
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.																
Eldorado town	34	5.9	64.7	–	8.8	–	82.4	44.1	94.1	70.6	31	6.5	100.0	313	140	...
Elkton town	2 439	18.0	31.8	12.6	97.5	95.7	76.8	48.9	97.5	47.9	2 297	21.5	81.4	331	150	187
Emmitsburg town	503	12.1	63.2	11.7	99.2	98.4	85.5	40.8	97.4	57.1	458	16.6	88.6	330	141	242
Fairmount Heights town	535	7.9	35.3	19.3	100.0	100.0	88.8	55.3	98.3	52.0	487	20.9	75.4	409	177	293
Federalsburg town	866	17.0	53.1	9.4	98.5	93.0	67.0	58.2	88.0	49.7	793	25.1	82.2	304	134	176
Forest Heights town	933	1.1	2.8	3.9	100.0	99.6	93.1	88.7	99.4	84.9	906	12.7	96.6	437	181	427
Frederick city	11 295	31.0	34.2	24.5	99.4	99.0	92.3	73.8	98.2	52.0	10 647	29.0	85.0	446	158	277
Friendsville town	223	15.2	55.6	0.9	91.0	87.0	84.3	8.1	95.5	50.2	199	20.1	77.9	282	127	129
Frostburg city	2 561	9.7	57.5	12.3	99.4	99.4	91.3	11.9	95.7	47.9	2 429	20.4	81.4	295	134	157
Fruitland city	1 037	24.9	18.9	5.8	88.0	83.3	79.4	52.5	98.3	54.7	991	19.9	87.1	267	156	225
Funkstown town	479	16.5	54.3	5.8	100.0	95.8	90.2	57.6	95.0	45.3	461	24.1	89.4	289	134	212
Gaithersburg city	10 830	64.8	2.2	63.6	99.6	99.2	98.0	92.9	98.9	40.6	10 256	40.2	95.8	591	183	327
Galena town	138	12.3	54.3	2.2	93.5	92.0	84.1	42.8	100.0	76.1	130	16.2	92.3	248	160	229
Galestown town	62	1.6	75.8	–	–	–	71.0	46.8	90.3	61.3	48	8.3	87.5	267	113	...
Garrett Park town	369	4.3	18.4	–	98.6	95.7	99.2	77.8	100.0	88.1	361	4.2	98.9	400	204	500+
Glenarden town	1 634	20.3	–	45.8	100.0	99.6	96.0	90.5	96.8	68.1	1 356	5.7	88.1	390	208	234
Glen Echo town	104	7.7	57.7	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.6	100.0	53.8	98	52.0	92.9	704	188	500+
Goldsboro town	93	9.7	75.3	–	1.1	3.2	67.7	46.2	91.4	80.6	89	2.2	92.1	292	119	185
Grantsville town	190	19.5	45.3	17.4	90.5	91.6	95.3	5.3	94.2	46.8	183	24.6	93.4	358	134	179
Greenbelt city	8 005	27.1	13.8	70.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	93.8	98.4	26.0	7 677	36.3	95.1	340	78	329
Greensboro town	482	10.4	53.7	3.1	90.7	90.7	63.5	43.4	96.5	56.8	450	16.0	84.9	309	132	215
Hagerstown city	14 823	8.8	57.0	24.3	99.6	98.2	90.2	47.6	95.5	42.4	13 965	23.4	77.3	293	127	184
Hampstead town	563	36.2	44.0	27.7	91.3	94.3	92.9	50.1	98.2	40.9	519	36.6	90.8	463	169	263
Hancock town	816	15.9	47.5	10.3	98.9	95.2	85.8	49.5	92.3	43.3	744	20.7	83.1	321	131	190
Havre de Grace city	3 549	14.3	33.5	21.5	99.4	99.3	89.0	62.0	98.6	43.7	3 213	23.5	78.5	324	144	209
Hebron town	290	5.5	66.6	–	98.3	3.1	49.0	38.6	94.8	73.1	273	12.5	85.0	290	117	217
Henderson town	66	7.6	56.1	–	50.0	4.5	51.5	37.9	90.9	28.8	59	28.8	93.2	288	106	191
Highland Beach town	39	–	53.8	–	–	–	66.7	41.0	100.0	87.2	17	–	100.0	425	225	–
Hillsboro town	76	7.9	80.3	–	–	–	75.0	46.1	93.4	67.1	73	15.1	97.3	338	134	208
Hurlock town	636	37.7	37.1	2.8	91.2	92.1	78.8	46.5	95.8	70.1	596	15.8	90.6	317	160	197
Hyattsville city	5 154	4.0	25.1	38.3	100.0	99.7	94.9	77.4	99.4	42.1	4 997	19.5	88.8	411	169	267
Indian Head town	517	12.0	22.8	17.6	98.8	97.7	92.5	80.7	95.9	63.2	485	20.0	95.7	386	163	260
Keedysville town	194	16.0	70.1	–	92.3	1.5	80.9	45.4	91.8	61.3	179	14.0	92.2	380	153	198
Kensington town	740	3.1	28.6	26.1	100.0	99.7	96.9	80.8	99.1	61.8	699	17.5	90.8	453	198	334
Kitzmillerville town	183	–	90.2	–	1.1	1.1	30.1	8.7	76.0	64.5	160	5.0	71.9	225	88	115
Landover Hills town	492	0.2	8.5	1.2	100.0	99.6	97.6	82.5	99.2	77.6	478	8.2	94.4	405	151	320
La Plata town	885	36.4	13.6	20.1	92.0	88.9	88.9	81.2	98.0	62.7	842	30.3	93.2	502	183	293
Laurel city	5 275	29.1	13.0	46.4	99.9	99.7	96.2	82.6	98.4	36.2	5 069	37.4	93.1	477	186	275
Laytonsville town	63	6.3	39.7	–	–	3.2	82.5	57.1	100.0	79.4	61	6.6	95.1	538	138	275
Leonardtown town	538	13.8	26.4	17.7	91.6	88.3	86.2	70.4	94.8	52.6	515	22.9	87.4	353	183	220
Loch Lynn Heights town	195	18.5	37.9	5.6	95.4	94.9	71.3	3.6	98.5	63.6	188	16.5	85.1	275	120	228
Lonaconing town	604	1.3	86.1	1.5	98.7	65.2	62.7	16.7	95.5	52.8	569	7.7	72.9	241	102	124
Luke town	156	0.6	93.6	0.6	100.0	98.7	87.2	34.0	98.7	67.3	144	13.2	85.4	178	83	156
Manchester town	686	18.5	43.6	6.9	93.1	78.6	91.4	37.0	97.1	53.1	664	19.6	92.2	380	160	228
Mardela Springs town	162	3.1	65.4	1.2	9.9	7.4	59.3	35.2	87.0	69.8	139	5.0	82.0	275	107	150
Marydel town	57	5.3	63.2	–	5.3	5.3	64.9	33.3	100.0	70.2	48	16.7	91.7	225	138	317
Middletown town	666	32.6	38.4	17.3	99.2	99.4	93.5	71.5	97.6	62.6	648	23.9	93.8	438	161	313
Midland town	249	10.0	68.7	6.8	97.2	65.5	71.1	9.6	95.6	62.7	237	16.9	87.8	271	106	164
Millington town	228	3.9	64.5	7.9	14.9	91.7	70.6	34.6	96.1	53.9	210	18.1	81.9	330	119	208
Morningside town	406	–	6.9	3.0	100.0	98.3	91.4	68.0	100.0	69.2	396	15.2	97.7	368	158	407
Mountain Lake Park town	555	29.5	34.6	3.8	92.6	93.0	79.8	4.0	97.8	67.7	514	16.5	91.8	294	123	240
Mount Airy town	885	25.0	38.0	10.7	88.6	86.9	90.4	56.5	97.2	63.5	854	24.0	93.3	426	163	280
Mount Rainier city	3 533	0.3	36.7	50.2	99.9	100.0	96.1	52.8	98.5	20.1	3 377	22.0	76.5	395	152	229
Myersville town	193	4.1	48.7	10.4	97.9	95.9	90.7	68.4	96.4	56.0	182	24.7	97.3	342	146	244
New Carrollton city	4 618	7.9	0.2	50.2	100.0	99.9	98.9	98.1	98.1	52.5	4 363	31.4	95.1	381	191	310
New Market town	114	13.2	61.4	2.6	7.0	91.2	89.5	57.9	97.4	59.6	109	22.0	94.5	242	148	264
New Windsor town	389	6.7	72.8	22.6	97.4	86.1	90.2	37.8	93.3	44.5	340	18.8	86.8	363	159	206
North Beach town	730	9.5	39.0	5.1	9.5	84.5	80.3	45.2	97.3	46.7	556	29.7	84.4	363	146	270
North Brentwood town	200	5.5	46.5	1.0	100.0	100.0	57.5	43.5	98.5	58.0	185	13.5	75.1	343	163	258
North East town	555	2.7	55.0	2.9	99.8	99.8	78.0	48.3	96.8	48.5	522	25.5	81.6	322	137	233
Oakland town	810	18.9	49.5	11.4	98.3	93.8	84.7	5.3	98.4	55.4	741	15.9	78.3	319	145	169
Ocean City town	8 696	67.9	4.4	71.8	99.8	99.7	91.4	78.5	98.9	24.8	2 281	39.9	90.0	567	171	281
Oxford town	420	11.4	69.0	6.2	99.0	95.7	70.2	57.9	96.2	58.8	347	24.5	94.2	400	149	309
Perryville town	783	15.6	49.2	11.0	96.7	91.3	85.3	56.7	98.3	57.7	740	23.4	87.2	347	161	212
Pittsville town	228	12.3	48.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	58.8	35.5	91.7	56.1	202	20.3	85.6	288	129	200
Pocomoke City city	1 526	16.3	45.6	9.2	99.7	97.5	60.6	42.0	92.8	55.2	1 356	16.8	79.7	302	142	183
Poolesville town	1 046	92.7	5.2	0.4	93.7	97.1	97.5	95.1	100.0	94.8	1 021	17.4	100.0	535	200	458
Port Deposit town	328	0.9	82.6	11.9	95.7	94.2	79.6	30.5	89.6	59.1	251	18.3	78.9	291	139	199
Port Tobacco Village town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
Preston town	202	11.9	65.8	–	93.6	90.1	77.7	66.3	97.0	69.8	182	17.6	95.1	350	148	209
Princess Anne town	652	34.2	40.2	10.1	99.1	97.9	73.6	63.3	94.2	55.7	583	22.3	81.6	327	161	187
Queen Anne town	92	14.1	77.2	5.4	10.9	10.9	67.4	41.3	87.0	63.0	90	11.1	92.2	258	117	191
Queenstown town	215	22.3	46.5	6.0	97.2	95.8	75.3	55.8	95.8	64.2	203	9.9	90.6	289	145	200
Ridgely town	369	14.9	58.8	4.9	84.0	83.7	68.8	40.1	95.7	62.6	358	17.9	88.5	311	135	191
Rising Sun town	444	22.5	38.3	7.2	98.2	98.2	94.4	59.9	99.5	63.5	432	19.2	91.0	329	148	209
Riverdale town	1 943	2.0	28.2	46.6	99.7	99.4	93.4	84.4	99.7	32.4	1 864	25.4	88.3	408	157	277
Rock Hall town	674	7.3	47.9	1.2	94.4	92.4	68.0	43.6	96.0	54.6	610	16.2	88.4	299	147	222
Rockville city	14 879	23.6	3.4	24.6	99.9	99.8	97.8	90.1	99.3	69.0	14 412	21.2	92.0	518	183	354
Rosemont town	118	15.3	28.8	3.4	49.2	3.4	88.1	85.6	100.0	84.7	114	7.0	100.0	309	157	315
St. Michaels town	608	12.5	61.3	4.4	99.3	96.1	69.4	46.7	93.6	56.6	558	11.8	74.9	345	149	206
Salisbury city	7 015	18.9	33.9	21.4	97.7	98.0	83.3	59.9	97.8	46.4	6 543	27.9	82.1	333	144	254
Seat Pleasant city	1 393	5.5	10.2	5.5	100.0	99.1	94.9	70.8	99.1	72.1	1 326	14.4	89.9	352	213	273
Secretary town	179	32.4	38.0	–	100.0	100.0	65.9	39.1	100.0	63.7	162	3.1	88.3	306	141	225
Sharpsburg town	333	6.9	80.5	3.3	98.8	5.1	75.4	42.3	79.6	54.7	304	11.5	85.9	317	131	197

Table 5. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built														
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.																
Sharptown town	286	10.1	61.5	–	95.5	84.3	69.2	49.7	98.3	63.3	254	10.6	89.4	316	135	225
Smithsburg town	335	22.1	66.0	14.6	94.3	90.7	83.9	43.6	95.2	51.0	317	16.7	83.0	326	138	177
Snow Hill town	865	8.6	59.5	2.1	98.0	93.5	57.5	37.3	88.8	60.5	800	14.4	83.1	329	143	179
Somerset town	402	0.7	19.4	1.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	95.3	100.0	95.0	392	11.7	98.7	625	250+	500+
Sudlersville town	173	11.0	54.9	4.0	7.5	93.6	82.7	53.2	98.3	70.5	169	9.5	85.2	325	139	160
Sykesville town	665	32.6	29.8	43.3	93.4	91.7	94.0	67.8	97.0	35.9	635	35.4	90.1	383	167	273
Takoma Park city	6 909	5.2	30.1	48.1	100.0	99.6	93.9	69.6	97.5	36.9	6 610	28.0	82.1	456	188	284
Taneytown city	1 023	29.1	44.3	7.6	98.7	98.7	86.8	48.1	93.9	59.8	944	23.9	91.0	347	149	223
Templeville town	44	6.8	43.2	–	–	–	45.5	34.1	88.6	45.5	40	5.0	95.0	313	109	...
Thurmont town	1 128	25.4	37.4	14.5	97.1	93.3	82.3	59.1	99.4	49.6	1 100	20.9	88.5	353	131	240
Trappe town	306	32.0	40.8	2.3	92.8	86.9	76.8	57.5	97.7	65.0	276	19.6	95.3	407	166	243
Union Bridge town	381	3.9	79.5	8.4	95.8	94.2	89.5	45.9	95.5	57.2	363	11.6	81.8	350	153	223
University Park town	881	1.4	29.5	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	88.2	867	8.2	95.0	627	229	375
Upper Marlboro town	179	2.2	49.7	13.4	98.9	95.5	86.0	62.0	90.5	47.5	169	11.8	89.3	425	200	203
Vienna town	152	5.9	57.9	1.3	96.1	96.1	65.8	57.2	95.4	65.1	128	17.2	91.4	306	149	165
Walkersville town	793	36.8	31.0	1.0	97.0	93.3	92.1	73.9	98.2	79.7	766	17.4	95.7	428	145	280
Washington Grove town	177	3.4	55.9	2.3	98.9	97.2	97.2	56.5	100.0	74.0	177	6.8	96.6	557	196	400
Westernport town	1 084	1.7	70.2	2.1	100.0	99.4	72.4	34.0	97.5	62.6	1 034	9.6	83.5	232	114	153
Westminster city	3 513	26.5	42.2	25.6	98.2	98.1	88.1	52.2	97.6	38.6	3 323	33.2	81.6	438	137	228
Willards town	218	16.1	40.4	–	95.4	92.7	55.1	43.6	98.2	61.0	199	14.1	87.4	300	135	235
Williamsport town	887	16.1	54.9	23.0	100.0	98.5	77.5	61.8	93.9	36.2	847	16.5	85.0	323	131	237
Woodsboro town	222	6.3	63.1	4.5	91.9	15.8	81.1	52.3	91.9	64.9	216	19.0	86.1	414	138	227

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, conduct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

INCORPORATED PLACES

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmate of Institution—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics,* PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in

questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to

questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total

income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have

their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well" or an "individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-

nected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

Equipment

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than $10,000," it is shown as "$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "$200,000 or more," it is shown as "$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $20,000" and "$50,000 or more."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than $50," it is shown as "$50-." If the median falls in the category "$500 or more," it is shown as "$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $100" and "$200 or more."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family

houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . C–1
Armed Forces. C–1
Crews of Merchant Vessels C–1
Persons Away at School C–1
Persons in Institutions C–1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day C–1
Americans Abroad. C–2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . . C–2
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES. C–2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . C–2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} \approx \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval ($75,000+) will appear in the table as $75,000 x 1.5 = $112,500.

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the city of College Park 12,153 persons out of all 21,070 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of College Park with a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 12,153 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is

$$Se = \sqrt{5\ (12{,}153)\left(1-\frac{12{,}153}{23{,}614}\right)} =$$

172 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for College Park city is 23,614.

The standard error of the estimated 12,153 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 172 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 172 for the total persons 16 years and over in College Park city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 57.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.80. Thus the standard error for the estimated 57.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.80 x 1.0 = 0.80.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 12,153 persons 16 years and over in College Park city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 172. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

[12,153 −2(172)] to [12,153 +2(172)]

or

11,809 to 12,497.

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Gaithersburg city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 15,607, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 19,849. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 78.6 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.71 percent. Table D lists Gaithersburg city with a percent-in-sample of 16.1 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.1 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (78.6 percent) is 0.71 x 1.0 = 0.71.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between College Park city and Gaithersburg city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

78.6 − 57.7 = 20.9 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se.\ (20.9) = \sqrt{(Se(78.6))^2 + (Se(57.7))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.71)^2 + (0.80)^2}$$

= 1.1 percent.

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

[20.9 −2(1.1)] to [20.9 +2(1.1)]

or

18.7 to 23.1.

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	*White Race*
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	*Owner*
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	$0 to $9,999
2	$10,000 to $19,999
3	$20,000 to $24,999
4	$25,000 to $49,999
5	$50,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Rent Categories

81	$1 to $59
82	$60 to $99
83	$100 to $149
84	$150 to $199
85	$200 to $249
86	$250 to $299
87	$300 to $399
88	$400 to $499
89	$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Persons not of Spanish origin

92-102 Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	*Vacant for Rent*
2	*Vacant for Sale*
3	*Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\ (1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\ \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.5	1.3	0.7
Residence in 1975	2.2	2.1	1.2
School enrollment	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status	1.0	0.9	0.5
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.0	0.5
Work disability	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status	1.9	1.6	0.8
HOUSING			
Year structure built	1.0	0.9	0.5
Units in structure	1.0	1.0	0.5
Source of water	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost	1.0	0.9	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	4 216 975	16.4	1 570 907	16.4	11	20 216	20 349	23 028	23 199
SMSA'S									
Baltimore, Md.	2 174 023	15.8	799 754	15.7	14	18 858	19 059	21 727	21 925
Cumberland, Md.–W. Va.	80 548	17.3	31 893	17.4	56	13 488	14 283	16 548	17 306
Hagerstown, Md.	113 086	18.1	42 391	18.3	53	16 315	16 957	18 991	19 700
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va.	1 316 875	16.0	475 407	16.1	21	25 047	25 333	28 619	28 983
Wilmington, Del.–N.J.–Md.	60 430	19.4	22 977	19.6	71	17 877	18 761	19 708	20 578
COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES									
Allegany	80 548	17.3	31 893	17.4	56	13 488	14 283	16 548	17 306
Anne Arundel	370 775	15.8	129 031	15.6	34	22 441	22 923	24 513	25 029
Baltimore	655 615	15.8	243 994	15.8	27	21 494	21 787	24 227	24 601
Calvert	34 638	18.7	12 782	18.9	107	21 466	22 758	23 152	24 510
Caroline	23 143	25.8	8 818	26.8	109	13 809	15 078	16 549	17 675
Carroll	96 356	19.8	32 115	20.4	60	20 981	21 736	22 935	23 745
Cecil	60 430	19.4	22 977	19.6	71	17 877	18 761	19 708	20 578
Charles	72 751	17.6	22 721	17.5	72	23 685	24 773	25 189	26 305
Dorchester	30 623	19.9	12 753	19.2	100	13 201	14 331	16 071	17 327
Frederick	114 792	18.2	39 671	18.0	57	20 291	20 948	22 272	23 078
Garrett	26 498	23.2	12 232	22.6	93	12 539	13 604	14 450	15 580
Harford	145 930	15.9	49 435	15.9	51	21 235	21 938	23 152	23 978
Howard	118 572	16.0	42 499	16.0	69	27 172	28 112	29 921	30 727
Kent	16 695	21.1	7 347	21.6	150	13 271	14 687	15 630	17 064
Montgomery	579 053	16.2	216 221	16.2	36	28 714	29 274	33 405	34 024
Prince George's	665 071	15.7	236 465	15.9	26	22 235	22 569	25 317	25 733
Queen Anne's	25 508	20.3	10 030	20.5	128	16 720	18 166	18 803	20 339
St. Mary's	59 895	16.2	21 278	15.9	75	18 171	19 315	19 967	21 158
Somerset	19 188	18.0	7 809	18.2	112	11 427	12 533	13 787	15 403
Talbot	25 604	19.1	11 230	19.3	141	15 886	17 192	19 026	20 593
Washington	113 086	18.1	42 391	18.3	53	16 315	16 957	18 991	19 700
Wicomico	64 540	17.7	24 672	18.0	72	15 393	16 242	17 985	18 908
Worcester	30 889	20.3	29 863	18.0	108	13 639	14 659	16 021	17 218
Baltimore city	786 775	15.2	302 680	15.2	20	12 658	12 965	15 544	15 899
INCORPORATED PLACES									
Aberdeen town	11 533	16.3	4 550	15.8	184	15 796	18 169	17 598	20 205
Accident town	246	48.8	114	48.2	1 769	14 380	20 888	16 917	24 958
Annapolis city	31 740	15.1	13 378	15.0	131	17 044	18 398	19 247	21 382
Baltimore city	786 775	15.2	302 680	15.2	20	12 658	12 965	15 544	15 899
Barclay town	132	46.2	56	44.6	890	11 024	20 598	11 857	21 769
Barnesville town	141	48.2	54	48.1	2 573	16 770	31 244	16 515	33 213
Barton town	617	47.5	248	50.4	522	13 143	16 765	14 812	18 180
Bel Air town	7 814	15.9	3 305	16.3	263	17 984	20 629	21 020	24 267
Berlin town	2 162	49.4	865	49.6	432	11 827	14 086	14 016	16 387
Berwyn Heights town	3 135	15.0	1 006	13.8	367	26 233	29 670	27 133	31 049
Betterton town	356	48.9	219	47.0	991	11 650	15 280	13 395	17 576
Bladensburg town	7 691	14.3	3 535	14.6	199	15 224	17 206	17 565	20 494
Boonsboro town	1 908	44.0	709	46.3	373	17 848	20 395	20 362	21 925
Bowie city	33 695	16.3	9 563	16.4	114	31 676	33 120	32 048	33 544
Brentwood town	2 988	15.0	1 192	15.5	261	15 221	19 166	17 621	21 127
Brookeville town	120	47.5	46	45.7	2 396	14 690	30 839	15 107	31 819
Brookview town	78	44.9	38	44.7	1 055	4 647	17 725	13 543	28 329
Brunswick town	4 572	16.3	1 624	16.5	222	16 265	20 348	19 128	22 543
Burkittsville town	202	43.1	75	38.7	1 004	14 288	22 495	14 758	24 839
Cambridge city	11 703	16.3	4 723	16.0	145	10 848	12 428	13 505	16 044
Capitol Heights town	3 271	13.6	919	13.7	272	18 808	25 395	20 336	26 705
Carlton town	508	45.7	199	47.7	637	9 867	15 612	11 693	20 363
Centreville town	2 018	47.9	747	49.8	395	13 960	16 351	16 609	19 442
Charlestown town	720	43.6	325	44.2	682	12 851	15 670	13 966	17 172
Chesapeake Beach town	1 408	45.8	612	48.4	507	18 788	22 258	21 120	24 227
Chesapeake City town	899	49.1	350	50.6	511	12 567	15 854	16 238	20 209
Chestertown town	3 300	15.4	1 312	16.5	368	11 029	14 787	12 514	20 451
Cheverly town	5 751	16.6	2 108	15.8	297	25 094	28 550	27 130	30 877
Chevy Chase Section Four town	3 189	15.0	1 257	15.4	564	32 131	41 962	41 460	53 057
Chevy Chase Village town	2 118	43.4	710	44.4	921	53 161	58 738	56 376	63 325
Church Creek town	124	54.0	54	51.9	1 764	9 434	18 654	13 430	20 785
Church Hill town	319	48.0	157	44.5	1 274	9 097	13 898	9 812	18 513
Clear Spring town	477	41.1	187	42.2	904	12 237	17 917	15 462	21 200
College Park city	23 614	15.6	3 284	16.0	139	22 827	23 717	27 383	29 972
Colmar Manor town	1 286	47.4	416	49.3	447	16 920	20 486	19 737	22 075
Cottage City town	1 122	46.2	461	49.5	538	13 022	16 923	18 070	21 405
Crisfield city	2 924	16.8	1 207	16.5	336	8 577	11 440	10 549	13 661
Cumberland city	25 933	16.1	11 562	16.0	102	11 335	12 467	15 228	16 771
Deer Park town	486	53.7	180	48.3	477	9 591	13 589	9 723	14 234
Delmar town	1 232	44.9	529	44.8	439	12 765	15 378	15 475	18 435
Denton town	1 927	50.0	833	49.0	436	11 710	13 869	15 610	18 809
District Heights city	6 799	14.7	2 423	14.7	271	18 882	22 931	21 148	27 715
Eagle Harbor town	45	28.9	61	49.2	3 646	2 219	50 474	–	112 500
East New Market town	230	46.5	96	47.9	1 385	9 837	19 465	16 312	25 792
Easton town	7 536	15.3	3 274	15.6	204	12 923	15 490	17 237	19 804
Edmonston town	1 109	43.6	426	43.9	524	16 779	19 376	17 749	20 465

Table D. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980**—Con.

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.									
Eldorado town	93	46.2	33	45.5	2 326	14 228	19 959	14 106	19 842
Elkton town	6 468	15.4	2 439	15.4	207	12 675	16 086	15 830	18 714
Emmitsburg town	1 532	42.8	503	42.9	440	14 560	16 845	16 685	19 995
Fairmount Heights town	1 616	34.4	535	37.8	394	12 659	17 836	14 593	20 750
Federalsburg town	1 932	48.1	866	49.5	354	10 860	13 248	14 697	17 797
Forest Heights town	2 999	16.8	933	16.2	422	21 101	27 519	22 031	29 149
Frederick city	28 086	15.8	11 295	15.8	113	16 765	18 205	19 592	20 934
Friendsville town	511	51.7	226	49.6	451	6 977	9 337	9 602	12 418
Frostburg city	7 715	15.4	2 558	15.9	159	10 917	14 080	15 578	18 772
Fruitland city	2 694	15.1	1 037	15.5	267	10 409	13 855	11 333	15 771
Funkstown town	1 103	30.5	479	47.2	558	13 916	16 384	16 113	19 153
Gaithersburg city	26 424	16.1	10 830	16.0	135	20 438	21 798	22 444	24 560
Galena town	374	47.1	138	47.8	811	11 318	17 052	12 959	18 673
Galestown town	142	43.0	64	46.9	1 562	10 873	18 505	12 891	23 348
Garrett Park town	1 178	21.6	393	21.1	796	29 842	38 334	31 314	41 261
Glenarden town	4 993	14.7	1 634	14.8	303	20 297	24 128	21 695	24 935
Glen Echo town	229	16.6	98	17.3	716	13 815	31 025	18 699	32 407
Goldsboro town	188	51.6	83	53.0	520	9 937	17 920	13 374	19 331
Grantsville town	498	46.2	196	49.5	721	10 806	13 669	12 437	15 663
Greenbelt city	17 332	15.8	8 005	16.1	165	20 300	21 607	23 321	25 925
Greensboro town	1 253	48.3	482	46.9	385	10 652	15 063	16 038	18 212
Hagerstown city	34 132	15.1	14 829	15.2	90	12 051	13 109	15 173	16 544
Hampstead town	1 293	46.6	563	47.8	419	14 253	17 449	17 136	20 460
Hancock town	1 887	48.2	816	47.2	346	10 646	12 622	13 956	16 013
Havre de Grace city	8 763	16.2	3 549	16.0	191	13 419	15 905	16 758	19 533
Hebron town	714	46.2	265	47.3	418	13 077	16 678	16 049	19 251
Henderson town	156	37.2	72	43.1	1 483	4 747	11 285	4 778	18 771
Highland Beach town	8	37.5	35	48.6	...	–	112 500	–	112 500
Hillsboro town	180	45.0	73	46.6	857	12 648	18 381	12 923	19 637
Hurlock town	1 690	49.1	636	48.3	345	13 322	15 196	14 883	16 298
Hyattsville city	12 709	15.2	5 154	15.5	178	18 158	20 551	22 072	24 646
Indian Head town	1 381	47.5	517	45.6	534	19 381	22 801	22 309	27 721
Keedysville town	476	47.1	190	47.9	775	14 675	20 930	17 516	24 564
Kensington town	1 822	46.6	751	47.0	642	22 544	26 887	27 854	32 184
Kitzmillerville town	387	47.0	178	47.2	694	8 462	11 638	10 896	15 426
Landover Hills town	1 459	42.3	475	46.5	436	21 019	24 602	22 468	26 177
La Plata town	2 484	43.6	885	44.9	395	20 443	22 864	22 113	24 923
Laurel city	12 103	15.3	5 275	14.9	178	19 076	20 795	21 139	23 081
Laytonsville town	195	46.2	68	45.6	1 523	17 892	30 750	19 232	32 331
Leonardtown town	1 448	42.0	538	42.9	551	15 151	18 902	19 299	22 865
Loch Lynn Heights town	503	48.7	194	46.9	471	12 096	15 843	13 089	17 592
Lonaconing town	1 459	46.8	608	49.0	330	9 084	11 125	12 926	16 347
Lusby town	329	52.3	142	50.7	847	11 229	16 481	13 707	17 743
Manchester town	1 830	46.6	686	48.5	406	16 111	18 512	19 039	21 511
Mardela Springs town	320	48.8	167	46.1	936	6 679	11 974	11 625	18 218
Marydel town	153	46.7	57	47.4	944	13 014	17 196	13 175	17 347
Middletown town	1 748	48.8	671	48.6	490	19 696	22 957	23 024	25 370
Midland town	601	49.8	233	49.8	559	11 278	15 883	15 857	20 643
Millington town	546	51.1	229	49.3	652	10 009	14 658	13 305	16 977
Morningside town	1 395	45.7	406	48.3	446	20 851	24 054	21 234	24 634
Mountain Lake Park town	1 527	46.0	561	49.0	455	14 365	16 870	15 893	18 366
Mount Airy town	2 430	48.0	893	47.1	385	20 866	22 880	22 380	25 364
Mount Rainier city	7 361	15.2	3 533	15.4	185	12 688	14 654	16 479	19 783
Myersville town	432	47.2	182	48.4	785	15 842	20 794	18 556	22 286
New Carrollton city	12 632	15.6	4 618	15.7	201	23 077	26 133	26 830	30 214
New Market town	306	49.0	117	48.7	1 406	15 570	20 695	17 013	23 976
New Windsor town	799	48.8	358	43.0	641	14 569	17 773	16 952	20 522
North Beach town	1 586	45.5	750	44.0	405	12 426	16 603	14 886	18 669
North Brentwood town	580	48.4	190	48.4	593	10 777	17 162	12 254	20 092
North East town	1 469	47.7	559	48.8	412	12 531	15 449	14 450	16 886
Oakland town	1 994	48.9	814	50.1	435	9 900	11 679	12 715	15 677
Ocean City town	4 946	14.5	18 221	16.3	354	14 340	17 153	16 868	20 507
Oxford town	754	40.1	442	43.2	799	13 535	18 223	16 145	20 938
Perryville town	2 018	47.5	783	46.5	354	15 280	18 090	18 082	20 535
Pittsville town	319	48.4	219	49.8	630	12 221	16 703	14 598	18 191
Pocomoke City city	3 558	15.8	1 526	16.3	240	10 569	14 548	14 030	18 306
Poolesville town	3 428	16.9	1 046	16.3	328	28 265	31 825	28 584	32 150
Port Deposit town	644	49.5	290	46.6	496	11 907	15 830	11 808	16 950
Port Tobacco Village town	40	5.0	12	8.3	...	...	...	...	...
Preston town	498	47.6	207	48.3	972	16 939	22 243	19 066	25 700
Princess Anne town	1 499	47.0	654	46.8	419	10 360	12 332	12 140	14 511
Queen Anne town	239	45.9	95	41.1	1 052	9 670	19 182	13 118	22 504
Queenstown town	691	47.0	201	47.3	610	15 559	19 154	18 517	21 656
Ridgely town	933	47.5	369	45.3	472	10 961	14 058	12 684	16 494
Rising Sun town	1 160	47.0	444	48.6	560	15 845	19 129	18 078	22 037
Riverdale town	4 748	15.9	1 948	15.7	256	15 533	19 137	18 176	22 259
Rock Hall town	1 511	48.0	747	48.1	410	11 290	13 389	13 880	15 650
Rockville city	43 811	15.7	14 885	15.8	120	27 013	28 972	30 461	32 182
Rosemont town	305	48.9	116	44.8	963	21 086	26 220	21 241	26 778
St. Michaels town	1 301	44.7	608	44.9	466	10 134	12 284	13 143	16 482
Salisbury city	16 429	15.8	7 015	16.0	142	13 279	15 066	16 593	18 367
Seat Pleasant city	5 217	15.5	1 393	15.5	266	23 145	27 523	23 898	28 391
Secretary town	487	49.1	185	49.2	505	9 792	14 744	13 037	17 510
Sharpsburg town	721	49.7	307	47.9	645	13 815	17 349	15 907	21 173

Table D. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980**—Con.

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and Independent Cities Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.									
Sharptown town	654	44.6	292	48.3	588	13 996	18 664	18 063	20 966
Smithsburg town	833	49.1	335	49.3	528	13 237	16 065	15 044	18 438
Snow Hill town	2 192	49.1	865	49.4	317	13 111	15 244	16 007	18 270
Somerset town	1 101	45.0	402	44.3	944	46 637	54 880	51 538	58 872
Sudlersville town	443	47.4	174	48.9	985	10 719	16 807	15 451	21 142
Sykesville town	1 712	48.1	665	48.0	404	16 026	18 116	17 668	20 539
Takoma Park city	16 231	15.6	6 909	15.7	173	18 234	20 196	21 935	24 318
Taneytown city	2 618	48.1	1 023	48.2	265	14 041	15 444	15 211	16 730
Templeville town	96	43.8	46	52.2	993	5 374	8 767	6 125	14 624
Thurmont town	2 934	16.2	1 144	16.2	288	13 560	18 285	17 315	21 032
Trappe town	739	41.8	294	43.9	509	15 881	21 136	18 396	23 141
Union Bridge town	927	50.9	381	50.1	474	13 353	16 405	17 176	21 246
University Park town	2 536	15.1	930	16.3	526	32 147	40 532	34 426	41 784
Upper Marlboro town	828	29.2	151	45.0	650*	16 745	30 819	23 636	36 645
Vienna town	300	46.7	149	48.3	1 108	12 060	19 104	14 806	21 411
Walkersville town	2 212	47.7	767	46.8	421	22 600	25 165	24 260	26 527
Washington Grove town	527	40.8	195	41.5	1 142	26 975	38 316	28 583	41 245
Westernport town	2 706	17.1	1 098	16.8	310	12 634	16 557	15 023	19 634
Westminster city	8 808	16.3	3 516	16.3	182	13 163	15 191	15 771	18 470
Willards town	540	48.7	227	48.0	735	12 854	16 221	15 463	20 046
Williamsport town	2 153	46.7	887	47.7	480	16 989	18 894	19 026	21 079
Woodsboro town	506	45.7	191	45.5	647	12 744	19 352	18 724	23 587

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder.**

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married.**

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school.**

   If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

   Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

   Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

   Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well.*

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28– H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30– H32. *Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.*

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.

c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes, a naturalized citizen** circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark **No, only speaks English** if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark **Yes, this house** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No, different house** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City – print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark **Yes, full time** if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes, part time** if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 *or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destinstion, mark **Drive alone.**

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No.**

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works.* Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5 L	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 41-S78006

Please continue →

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital.
- Relatives living here.
- Lodgers or boarders living here.
- Other persons living here.
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere.
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level).
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working.

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Page 2 — ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓ — These are the columns for ANSWERS → *Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.*

	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
	Last name / First name / Middle initial	Last name / First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*	*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Son/daughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Other relative ——→ If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ——→ ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — *Specify* ——→	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ——→ ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — *Specify* ——→
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*	a. Age at last birthday ____ b. Month of birth ____ ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ / 0–9 ○	a. Age at last birthday ____ b. Month of birth ____ ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ / 0–9 ○
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*	Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Son/daughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:

- ○ Roomer, boarder
- ○ Partner, roommate
- ○ Paid employee
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut
- ○ Other — *Specify*

a. Age at last birthday

b. Month of birth

- ○ Jan.—Mar.
- ○ Apr.—June
- ○ July—Sept.
- ○ Oct.—Dec.

c. Year of birth — 1 9 ● ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*

- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- ○ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*

- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- ○ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- ○ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ○ One
- ○ 2 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 3 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 4 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 5 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 6 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 7 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 8 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 9 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- ○ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ○ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ○ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- ○ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ○ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $17,499
- ○ $17,500 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $22,499
- ○ $22,500 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $27,499
- ○ $27,500 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ○ Less than $50
- ○ $50 to $59
- ○ $60 to $69
- ○ $70 to $79
- ○ $80 to $89
- ○ $90 to $99
- ○ $100 to $109
- ○ $110 to $119
- ○ $120 to $129
- ○ $130 to $139
- ○ $140 to $149
- ○ $150 to $159
- ○ $160 to $169
- ○ $170 to $179
- ○ $180 to $189
- ○ $190 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $349
- ○ $350 to $399
- ○ $400 to $499
- ○ $500 or more

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A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

Vacant
- ○ Regular
- ○ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —
- ○ Year round use
- ○ Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status
- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ Held for occasional use
- ○ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

D. Months vacant
- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ 1 up to 2 months
- ○ 2 up to 6 months
- ○ 6 up to 12 months
- ○ 1 year up to 2 years
- ○ 2 or more years

E. Indicators
1. ○ ○ Mail return
2. ○ ○ Pop./F

○ ○

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)*
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____ .00 OR
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____ .00 OR
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

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H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . }
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . } *If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.*
- A condominium unit . . . . . }
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . . }

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ○ Yes, contract to purchase
- ○ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ○ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ○ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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	2.	4.
①	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	
②	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	
③	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	
④	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	
⑤	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	
⑥	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	
⑦	S.S. / Yes ○ / No ○	

GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.

Page 8

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- ○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
- ○ No, not a citizen
- ○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- ○ 1975 to 1980
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
○ Yes ○ No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- ○ Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- ○ Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- ○ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- ○ Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- ○ Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**
a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? ○ Yes ○ No
b. Attending college? ○ Yes ○ No
c. Working at a job or business?
- ○ Yes, full time
- ○ Yes, part time
- ○ No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If Service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
○ Yes ○ No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- ○ May 1975 or later
- ○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- ○ February 1955–July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- ○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- ○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- ○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
None ○ | 1 ○ | 2 ○ | 3 ○ | 4 ○ | 5 ○ | 6 ○ | 7 ○ | 8 ○ | 9 ○ | 10 ○ | 11 ○ | 12 ○ | or more

21. *If this person has ever been married –*
a. Has this person been married more than once?
○ Once ○ More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
○ Yes ○ No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
○ Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
○ No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*
Skip to 23

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- ○ Car
- ○ Truck
- ○ Van
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 25.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VI.	24a.
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- ○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Share driving
- ○ Drive others only
- ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- ○ 1980
- ○ 1979
- ○ 1978
- ○ 1975 to 1977
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1969 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

29. Industry
a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation
a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ○
- Federal government employee ○
- State government employee ○
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ○
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated ○
  - Own business incorporated ○
- Working without pay in family business or farm ○

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
_____ Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?
_____ Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?
_____ Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —
Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

c. Own farm. . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00
- ○ No

(Annual amount — Dollars)

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?
Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.
$ .00
(Annual amount — Dollars)
If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.
OR ○ None

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31b. 31c. 31d.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

→ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2*

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